The New-York Times.

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ANOTHER TERRIBLE CRIME.

A Woman Nearly Beaten to Death With a Hammer and her Child Killed---Her Recovery Impossible.

ARREST OF THE ASSASSIN.

Testimony at the Coroner's Inquest.

Ere the excitement incident to the recent murders of Messrs. WALTON and MATHEWS has in the least degree subsided, we are called upon to give the particulars of another fearful tragedy, which more than parallels the first crime in features of atrocity. In this instance the victims are Mrs. ANN SCHUMAKER and her infant, a boy seven months old, residing near the corner of Seventy-first-street and Eleventh-avenue. A German laborer, named FRANCIS HOFFMAN, is the murderer, and his only motive for taking the lives of two human beings seems to have been to obtain possession of a few dollars which were in the house at the time.

The circumstances of the case, as developed by the testimony, are these: Mr. JOHN SCHUMAKER, husband of the injured woman, (who, although she is not yet dead, cannot by any possibility survive the injuries she has received,) is a man of considerable means, and carries on the business of a market-gardener, having a plot of a few acres in extent at the place in question, in the centre of which stands his cottage, a two-story frame building, with no other dwelling within pistol-shot distance of it in any direction. Yesterday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, he went down to the City with a load of "market truck," leaving his family and laborers asleep. About 4 o'clock the laborers, two Germans, named JACOB STRIBE and HANS TRUSLEE, left the house and commenced working a short distance away from it in the field. Their sleeping apartment was in the rear room of the second floor, the front room being occupied by Mrs. SCHUMAKER and her child, and an intermediate apartment being used as a kitchen. When these men left the house nothing unusual had transpired, and the assault and murder must have been committed after they had entered upon the labors of the day. The fearful occurrence was only made known about 7 o'clock, when the laborers, having become uneasy because they had not been summoned to breakfast, went to the house to learn the cause of the delay. On looking into Mrs. SCHUMAKER's apartment they saw her lying upon her bed, bathed in blood which was still flowing from many wounds about her head, and beneath her lay the corpse of her child, whose skull had been completely crushed in by several murderous blows. A hammer, which lay upon the floor with blood smeared upon it, told with what instrument the wounds had been inflicted, while the bureau drawer, broken open, and the disappearance of some $200 which it contained, as well as other property, revealed plainly enough the object which had prompted their commission.

The neighbors were quickly informed of the matter, and, with the police, a search was immediately prosecuted for the murderer. Footprints of a man were traced from a point directly below the window of the room where the victims lay to a small piece of woods a short distance from the house toward the North River. Here a still further clue to the murderer was obtained in some slips of paper, one of which had written upon it the name of FRANCIS HOFFMAN, a man who for a month had lived in the family of Mr. SCHUMAKER as a laborer, but who had been discharged only about a week ago.

The Police of the Ward and a number of citizens whom the affair had greatly excited, immediately followed up the clue thus obtained, and had HOFFMAN been found while the excitement was at its height, the probability is that the threat of lynching him so earnestly made would have been carried out. He was not arrested, however, until about noon-time, when he was seen in Fifty-seventh-street by Officer RICHARDS, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who at once took him into custody. On being questioned with reference to the matter, the prisoner manifested the greatest trepidation, and told so many conflicting stories, that his guilt was made apparent. On searching him, $131 84 of the money which had been stolen, besides various other articles which Mr. SHUMAKER and one of his laborers subsequently identified as belonging to them, were found, thus affording most indubitable proof that he was the perpetrator of the crime.

Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house upon the body of the child, which resulted in a verdict against the accused. The following testimony was taken:

John Henry Schumaker, father of the deceased, testified: I left home yesterday morning, about 2½ o'clock, to go to market with a load of produce; I am a huckster, and in the habit of going down town very early; I left my wife and child in good health, and returned home about 9 o'clock; before I reached my house, I was told by a neighbor that my child was dead, and that my wife was very ill; the watch, breastpin, shirt-studs, and rolls of money now shown me, I identify as my property; two of the rolls are bills, and the other two contain silver; a portion of the bills are in current funds; the watch was without a case when it was taken away; the case which I have in my possession fits it exactly; when I left my house this morning, all this property was there; I know the prisoner; his name is Francis Hoffman; he had been in my employ for five weeks, but I discharged him a few days since, because he demanded higher wages; he knew where I kept my money; his wife also worked for me, and they lived in my house; I employed the prisoner from an intelligence office; I never had any quarrel with him; the hammer now shown me belongs to me; when I returned home, I found that the bureau-drawer in which I kept my money had been broken open, and the money carried away; the key of the drawer was usually kept by my wife during my absence; the watch usually hung over the mantel-piece, and when I left home this morning it was in that position.

Hans Truslee, one of Mr. Schumaker's laborers, was examined through an interpreter, and deposed: I went to bed about a quarter past nine o'clock on Sunday night, and slept with Jacob Stribe, who also works for Mr. Schumaker; I got up about half-past four o'clock this morning, and went to work in the field; at that time Mrs. Schumaker and the child were in bed, and both were then well; I heard Mrs. S. cough, and heard the child cry, as I went out of the house; about seven o'clock I sent Jacob into the house to learn why we had not been called in to breakfast; he came back and said that Mrs. Schumaker was not up yet; half an hour afterward we thought something was the matter with her, and both of us went to the house; we saw Mrs. Schumaker on the bed, covered with blood, and apparently dying; we were working about 150 yards from the house all the morning; I knew the prisoner, but had not seen him since he was discharged; I recognise the linen shirt which he now has on as my property, and one that I wore on Sunday last; the port-monnaie now shown me, and also its contents, is my property; the $2 50 gold-piece I identify by the indentations in its surface; the port-monnaie was taken from my chest; the shirt I recognize by a peculiarity in the buttons; it is also made in a peculiar manner, there being two buttons on each wristband; when I took the shirt off last night one of these buttons was missing, and such is its condition now; the port-monnaie was in my pants, and the pants were in my chest.

Jacob Stribe testified—I retired on Sunday night with the previous witness, and at the same hour; we got up at about half-past four o'clock, and went to work; about half-past six o'clock I went to the house to see if breakfast was ready, but saw nothing of Mrs. Schumaker, and returned to the field; half an hour later I again went to the house in company with Truslee, and we then found Mrs. Schumaker lying upon the bed covered with blood; the reason I entered the bedroom was because I feared that she was sick; all the morning I was within two hundred yards of the house; I saw no one enter the house, neither did I hear any cries of distress; the bedroom door was partly open when I went in, and I found the child lying under Mrs. Schumaker's arm; when I raised it it was perfectly dead; Mrs. Schumaker was alive, but appeared to be insensible; I did not miss any of my property; I know nothing of the prisoner further than that he was in Mr. Schumaker's employ, and was discharged about one week since; there was no blood upon the floor, but the bed was covered with it.

Margaret Heinz Hoffman, wife of the prisoner, testified—I live in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, over a butcher's store; about two months since I was married to the prisoner, and he left me immediately, taking with him $8 and two tickets for Louisville, for which I paid $16; he returned after a week's absence and told me that some one had robbed him, and he had been afraid to come home; he declared he would never leave me again and I forgave him; we have lived together since, and were both engaged by Mr. Schumaker, with whom we lived about one month; we left him because he had no more work for us to do; a few days ago the prisoner asked me to go to Louisville with him, but I refused, as I wanted nothing further to do with him; he called upon me again on Sunday last and told me that he had plenty of money, upon which I consented to accompany him; he said the money had been loaned him by a friend; I had often been badly beaten by him and was afraid he would kill me; since he left Mr. Schumaker's, Hoffman has been stopping at No. 4 Greenwich-street; on Wednesday last I went to see the prisoner at his boarding-house, and found that he had not been there for two nights; he was to have called for me to-day to take me to Louisville; I never before saw the shirt which the prisoner now has on; the coat and vest I can identify, but the hat now shown me I never saw before.

Isaac W. Richards, the officer who made the arrest, testified: While standing at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, about half-past eleven o'clock this morning, a butcher came and told me that the man who had committed the murder was coming down Fifty-seventh-street; I took the person indicated into custody; he told me his name was Francis Hoffman; in reply to my question as to where he slept the previous night, he hesitated a moment, and then said somewhere in Sixth-avenue; I remarked that there had been a murder committed in Eleventh-avenue, and that I wanted him as a witness; at this he appeared much disconcerted, and was evidently greatly alarmed; I took him to the station house; the property found upon the prisoner is identified by Mr. Schumaker and one of his workmen, as belonging to them.

Michael Snyder deposed: Am Sergeant of the Twenty-second Precinct; I was at the station-house when the prisoner was brought in; I asked him where he had slept on Sunday night; he at first told me in Sixth-avenue, but subsequently said that he had just arrived from Philadelphia; he said that the money found on him was brought by him from Germany; he made so many and contradictory statements that I at once became convinced of his guilt; I assisted in searching him, and the property now shown was found upon his person; he was much confused in manner, and made many contradictory statements.

George B. Bouton, M. D., testified: I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the child and found marks of violence on the right side of the face; there was an indentation of the forehead corresponding in size to the head of the hammer now shown; the skull was fractured, and the frontal bone driven into the brain; in my opinion these injuries caused the child's death.

The case was then submitted to the jury by the Coroner, and after a few moments' deliberation the following verdict was rendered: "That the deceased, Deidrich Henry Schumaker, came to his death from injuries received at the hands of Francis Hoffman."

The prisoner was afterwards examined in the prescribed way by the Coroner. He stated that he was 33 years of age, a German by birth, and was innocent of the crime. He was then removed to the Tombs, where he will remain pending the action of the Grand Jury.

While the inquest was in progress, the street in front of the station-house was thronged with a demonstrative crowd, who threatened to lynch HOFFMAN as soon as the Police should bring him out into the street. So violent were these threats that no room to doubt their earnestness was left, and fearing an attack would be made on the station-house, it was deemed advisable to surreptitiously remove the prisoner to the Tombs.

Mrs. Schumaker, it is supposed, will die in the course of the night. Her skull is extensively fractured, and she has not passed a conscious moment since she was found.

ANOTHER PROBABLE MURDER.

A Man Dangerously Stabbed on an Excursion Trip.

Yesterday morning an organization known as the Barry Musketeers, composed of young men from the Fourth and Sixth Wards, and named after the Alderman of that District, went on a pic-nic to Biddle's Grove, S. I. On the grounds a dispute arose between JOHN PHEELAN, a member of Hose Company No. 10, residing at No. 3 Dover-street, and MICHAEL WELSH, a character well known to the Police of the Fourth Ward, in the progress of which PHEELAN was stabbed by his opponent three times, once in the groin and twice in the chest. The sufferer was immediately sent back to the City by special conveyance and placed under the care of Dr. BELL, at the City Hospital, who has not the least hope of his recovery. The police were informed of the occurrence, and a platoon of men, under the command of Sergeant WILLIAMS, awaited the arrival of the boat in the evening at Peck-slip, having the excursionists on board. As she approached the dock the officers were observed, and the friends of WELSH, anticipating their object, succeeded in concealing him by creating confusion on board. Subsequently he was traced to a house in Roosevelt-street, where the officers found him; but he a second time escaped by extinguishing the lights in the room. The police, however, have little doubt of eventually effecting his arrest.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Case of the Bark Kate.

THE CREW EXAMINED AND DISCHARGED.

Capt. Otto, of the alleged slave bark *Kate*, together with the entire crew of that vessel, was arraigned for examination, yesterday, before United States Commissioner NEWTON, at the Grand Jury room of the United States Court. Assistant United States District-Attorney Wilcoxson appeared for the Government, and Beebe, Donohoe and Beebe as counsel for the defence.

Capt. John Faunce, of the United States Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane*, was first examined, who detailed the facts connected with the arrest of the barque *Kate*, and of the steam-tug *Magnolia*, off Sandy Hook, with Garcia *alias* Da Costa on board. The particulars have already been published.

Richard McCormick, of No. 43 South-street, a ship chandler, was sworn, and deposed that he chartered the steam-tug *Magnolia* at the request of Otto, for the purpose of putting the captain (Otto) on board of the barque; a stevedore came with Otto and heard the arrangement about the tug; did not know the name of the stevedore, only by the name of "Joe;" did not know where he lived, or his place of business; did not know what was wanted until after he started from pier No. 11 East River; saw Otto only once before he started, when he told witness he wished to be put on board of the barque *Kate*; no one came down with him; there were other persons present who did not belong to the *Magnolia*; one of them went down for a sail; he knew none of the other three besides Otto; Mr. Bush was the only person he knew besides his friend Perry, who went to take a sail; witness asked if they were all ready, and the response was "Yes," and they cast off; they caught the *Kate* at Owl's Head, when the Captain was put on board, and witness then continued on towards the Hook, with the intention of assisting the bark if he was wanted, in which case the Captain was to set a signal; she was then in tow of the *Yankee*; he did not know when she started; he saw the bark in tow of the *Yankee* a mile ahead of him; she did not stop, but he went alongside, and the Captain got on board; witness asked the Captain if he should go along down? and he said "Yes," and he would set a signal for him if he wanted him; the *Harriet Lane* was not in sight; he knew nothing of the trunk on board the *Kate*—he was never on board of her; proceeded in advance of the bark about two miles, and went as far as the bar, or just over it; when the cutter seized the bark, the *Magnolia* was about four miles off; John Garcia was on board of the *Magnolia*; he never saw him before or since that time, until to-day; the captain's chronometer and some bundles were put on board; Garcia, or Da Costa, sat all the time in the pilot-house, or on the deck; had no conversation; it was not for witness to determine what assistance he would be to the bark; he did not know that Garcia was to go on board the bark; he presumed the person who was with the captain at the time he agreed with him was to pay witness for the service; he had not been paid as yet, and had not presented his bill; had towed her several times before, but had not been paid; did not know who the owners were; Garcia had nothing but a small basket of peaches with him; he had known Otto for some time as mate of different vessels; the cutter was not in sight when he put Otto on board of the *Kate*; did not know anything about the bark, or where she was going, or that she was bound after slaves.

The Government now proposed to call some of the crew as witnesses, with the understanding that nothing which they might say should be used against them hereafter in this case. Their counsel objected to this course, unless they were first entirely discharged, which was finally agreed to. James Brooks, who shipped as cabin boy, his cousin, Charles Brooks, one of the foremast hands, and both shrewd-looking Yankee sailors, were examined, but they knew nothing whatever about the destination of the vessel, except that they shipped for a trading voyage to the coast of Africa—one for $10 and the other for $15 a month. Neither knew Garcia or any other one of the crew. Seven others of the crew, consisting of Spaniards, Portuguese, English and Americans, were next examined, and all hands swore to their entire ignorance of any intention to go on a slave voyage. They were all discharged, and left the Court room with a broad smile of satisfaction. Stevens, a Portuguese, who shipped for the second mate, and Ravens, the chief officer, were also sworn and examined, but they were in a state of blissful ignorance of anything wrong about the voyage. After some conversation between the counsel and the Commissioner as to the hardship of keeping Otto in jail during this hot weather, counsel pledged that he should be forthcoming in the morning, and he was allowed to depart in the custody of an officer. The examination of Otto was postponed to this day at noon.

The Seizure of the Brig Jehossee.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the following letter, written by Mr. CASS to Hon. W. P. MILES, regarding the seizure some months since of the brig *Jehossee*, a suspected slaver:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 11, 1860.

The Honorable W. P. Miles, House of Representatives:

SIR: In consequence of the conversation with you at this Department in reference to the violent and illegal seizure on the Coast of Africa of the American merchant brig *Jehossee* by Her Britannic Majesty's ship the *Falcon*, Commander FISHER, I submitted the matter to the President, and instructions were sent to the Minister of this Government at the Court of St. James to ask of Her Britannic Majesty's Government such immediate consideration of the occurrence as its gravity seemed to demand.

I have the honor to inform you that, by the reply of Mr. DALLAS to these instructions just received, the President has learned with pleasure that her Britannic Majesty's Government have censured the conduct of Commander FISHER, and expressed, in the amplest manner, its regret at the occurrence of these unwarranted and illegal proceedings.

As this disavowal of her Britannic Majesty's Government is so far satisfactory, I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the statement made by the owners and officers of the *Jehossee* is not supported by affidavit, nor is it sufficiently precise in its details to enable this Department to estimate with accuracy the material injury which our citizens have sustained. Before determining whether any further action is proper, therefore, this Department will await a more complete and specific statement of the damage to which the owners of the vessel have been subjected; and any further communication on the subject will meet with the prompt attention of the Department. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Oregon Election---Reported Triumph of the Opposition.

The Washoe Mines—Revival of the Attachment Law in California—$1,400,000 on the Way to New-York.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Sunday, July 8.

The Overland Mail coach, with San Francisco dates to June 18, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

Information reached San Francisco on the evening of the 16th, that the election in Oregon has resulted in the success of Mr. LOGAN, Republican candidate for Congress, by one hundred and fifty majority, and that the Legislature elect stands as follows: In respect to the contest for United States Senators, Democrats in favor of LANE and SMITH, sixteen; Opposition Democrats elected by Republicans and Anti-Lecompton fusion, twenty-one; Republicans elected by same fusion, thirteen. This intelligence comes from a Democratic source, the Jacksonville *Sentinel*, which paper remarks, "The Democracy have lost everything but honor."

It is understood in California that this result will insure the election of D. BAKER, Republican, and an Anti-Lecompton Democrat to the United States Senate in August, when the Oregon Legislature meets.

Preparations are making which, it is believed, will reestablish the Pony Express on a permanent footing. W. W. FINNEY, who left Carson Valley more than a week ago to restock the route, is expected to return with a favorable report as to the disposition of Indians and means of protection provided, so that the next Express may start Eastward on Friday, the 22d inst. The Indians on the Express route, and in Western Utah generally, are intimidated on account of the recent demonstrations, but no confidence is put in their remaining peaceable. The warriors have only fled beyond reach till the volunteers leave the field and the inhabitants are again unprotected. It is said an application is to be made to the General Government authorizing Col. JACK HAYES to raise a regiment of volunteers to follow up and chastise the Indians until permanent peace is established.

There has been no local news for a week past of interest abroad; everything is quiet in California.

Considerable silver ore continues to arrive at San Francisco from the Washoe mines, notwithstanding it costs 7 cents per pound to pack the same over the mountains at this season.

Mr. DAVIDSON, the agent of the ROTHSCHILDS, is purchasing the ore as fast as received for shipment to England, paying from two to three thousand dollars per ton. Everything indicates that as soon as the roads over the mountains become passable for teams the receipts of ore from the various claims in the Comstock Lead will be very large, probably several millions' dollars worth, during the Summer.

The following is telegraphed to Visalia:

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 18, *via*
VISALIA, Tuesday, June 19—10 P. M.

No arrivals. Sailed, *Star King*, Hong Kong. There is scarcely any trade to-day. There is good demand for money and the most undoubted securities exacted.

The old attachment law is to be revived on the 20th. Business firms in stiff circumstances will be forced into liquidation by it. SCOTT, VAN TYNE & Co. and WM. HAWLEY & Co., of Marysville, have already stopped, causing the failure of R. E. BRewster, of San Francisco, whose liabilities are upwards of $300,000. They have confessed judgment for $100,000, protecting various parties. In the next ten days every unsound house will go by the board.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph line was completed to Visalia yesterday.

The steamer *Pacific* arrived last evening, with dates from Portland and Northern Oregon to the 12th, not so late as the telegraph news received overland from the greater portion of the State, but additional advices from remote counties. The election returns are incomplete. Matters look better for the Democracy than previously reported. The Jacksonville *Sentinel* of the 16th says the probabilities favor the election of the Democratic candidate for Congress by a small majority. All parties concede 28 to 30 Anti-Lecompton and Republican members in the Legislature, against 18 to 20 regular Democrats, giving the control to the Opposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 19—11 P. M.

The steamer *John L. Stevens* sails to-morrow, taking about 320 passengers, $1,400,000 for New-York, and $14,000 for England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 18—Noon.

Arrived, 17th, bark *Pierre*, Melbourne. Sailed, 18th, United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, Panama; *Galatia*, *Shaliba*. 17th, *Star King*, Sydney.

Fires.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, July 9.

A destructive fire broke out this morning at 3 o'clock, in the saddlery-shop of OWEN DUFFY, on Delaware-street, destroying fourteen frame buildings. The following are the principal losses and insurance: Owen Duffy, saddler, loss on building and stock, $2,000, insured for $1,000; restaurant owned by Müller, loss $500, insured; Beruger, gunsmith, loss $300, insured; T. Quintal, saddler, loss $1,500, insured $1,000; G. A. Eddy & Cadey, stock partly saved, fully insured; Dr. Marshall, dentist, residence, loss $600, no insurance; D. A. Howes, clothing store, loss $1,500, no insurance; W. Breek's City Book Store, books and building owned by Charles Mundel, loss $1,500, no insurance; Rothschild's variety store, loss $300, insured; Clark, Graver & Co., *Times* Building, injured to the amount of $1,000, fully insured; *Daily Times*, damage to press, paper, &c., loss $400, no insurance; Foster's carpenter-shop, loss $200. Some smaller buildings were also destroyed, but loss unimportant. The total loss will not exceed $15,000, on which there is insurance as follows: Hartford Company, $3,000; Charter Oak, $1,000; Home, New-York, $2,000; American Exchange, New-York, $8,000; Phenix, Brooklyn, $800; State, of New-Haven, $300; Ætna, Hartford, $100.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and arrests have been made of suspected parties.

FIRE AT MILTON, LOWER MILLS, MASS.

BOSTON, Monday, July 9.

An incendiary fire at Milton Lower Mills, Saturday night, destroyed eight or ten buildings. Loss $12,000. Among the sufferers are JAMES SAMNER, E. J. BAKER, THOMAS STRANGEMAN and SAMUEL EVERETT.

A CHURCH DESTROYED.

SACO, Me., Monday, July 9.

The old Orthodox Church, built in 1800, at a cost of $25,000, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Another Accident from Burning Fluid.

NEWARK, Monday, July 9.

A servant girl of Mr. ROBINSON, in Orange-street, kindling a fire with burning fluid, had the can exploded and burned the clothing from her person Sunday morning. She died two hours afterwards, under great agony.

Removal of the Boston Post-office.

BOSTON, Monday, July 9.

At a meeting of the Merchants' Exchange Company to-day, notice was received from Postmaster CAPEN that he should remove the Post-office to Summer-street the 1st October next. The Company unanimously passed a vote, empowering the Directors to tender the Postmaster-General the free use of the apartments now occupied in the Exchange, from October to 15th March next.

Obituary.

DOVER, N. H., Monday, July 9.

MOSES PAUL, Agent of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company, died this morning.

FROM UTAH.

Outrages Charged by the Mormons Against the United States Troops—Scarcity of Provisions and Provender—The Forney Investigation—Merchandise from the East, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 15, 1860.

Among the Mormon portion of the community, the excitement consequent on the HENNEFER whipping ran high for a few days, and was rather increased by a statement in the *Mountaineer* to the effect that some of the same detachment forcibly took off eggs, butter, &c., and drove away stock from the petty Mormon traders on the route, without compensation. According to Mormon representation, scarcely a movement has been made among the Mormon settlements by any detachment of the army since its entrance into this valley, in which some depredation has not been committed by some of the soldiers or by camp followers, or in which some of the rights of the citizens have not been trampled upon. I do not touch upon the truth of these representations, but it is a fact that they have been made, and I record that fact. Now we hear of the Army animals being turned to graze in the grain and hay-fields of the citizens; again of chickens and pigs being missing, and of feathers being found around deserted camp grounds; at another time of certain hapless Mormons being bound and held in durance vile for a time. Latterly, murder, whipping and stealing are charged against the companies just gone East. And it appears that the dragoons, on their way to Fort Hall, have found a speck of difficulty with the settlements north. Reports say that the troops wanted provender, that the Saints refused to sell, and that the troops threatened to take if not furnished. From all these signs, it is pretty evident that a deal of bad blood yet exists between the Army and the Mormons, and it is highly probable that neither party is particularly careful of the other's feelings.

In respect to the furnishing of provender for the army, much may be said on both sides. The Mormons have not shown themselves very backward, as a general thing, in this matter, for Mormon men like tobacco, and Mormon women like tea, and Mormons in general like the almighty dollar as well as the rest of mankind do, and are quite as apt to make to themselves friends of unrighteous Mammon.

But just now, a few weeks before hay-time and a little further from grain harvest, is the annual scarce time for provender for man and beast. Notwithstanding the persistent teaching of the Prophets about the coming famine, it seems a hard thing for the Utah folks to lay up one year's provision, much more seven years' stock. I have never seen in this Territory a stack of hay a twelvemonth old. Such a thing may have existed, but it is a rarity indeed. And as to grain, it is rather scarce just now, and many people will find it a hard matter to get enough bread to serve them till harvest. Wheat and flour are commanding advanced prices at the stores, which is a sure sign that the staff of life is not over plentiful. At a settlement in San Pete Valley, the wise farmers sold their grain for store goods, till there was not grain enough outside the store, and in the settlement, to serve the people till the new wheat came in. What was to be done? A mass meeting was held, a delegation waited on the storekeeper and desired him to loan wheat till harvest, and upon his refusal the grain was carried away by force. That is like the boy selling his whistle for candy, and after the candy was gone crying to get his whistle back.

Of course, troops on an important expedition should be able to obtain food and forage from the inhabitants on their line of march, but a just discretion should be exercised in certain cases, else in an isolated community like this such a principle might operate injuriously on the citizens, for here are no railroads or mighty steamships to accelerate the freightage of supplies from a distance in times of real scarcity.

Camp Floyd must be as flat as a pan cake just now. About three companies at Fort Bridger, three on the way to Fort Hall, two at Camp Floyd, and two at Ruby Valley, on the California mail and express route, compose the Army of Utah at the present time.

Our communication with California seems to be cut off indefinitely. We shall have to send round by St. Louis, unless something better turns up than present appearances indicate. The Indian Agency is not doing anything in this difficulty. Perhaps the funds are low, or probably Agent FORNEY is too busy over the investigation of his accounts. Sub-Agent ROGERS is said to be helping to take the census. Something vigorous ought to be done to protect the mail and express and keep the route open. It does not appear that the troops from Camp Floyd contemplate any further advance towards Carson Valley.

On the south route the Indians are a little troublesome, though Major CARLTON, with a company of dragoons from Fort Tejon, is in the Mojave country, and the Indians give him a wide berth. They are more audacious on the central route.

The Forney Investigation is about finished; a rather dreary affair, dragging its slow length along. I suppose poor FORNEY will be brought in a little guilty, though perhaps recommended to mercy, on the score of utter incompetence to swindle the Government on a magnificent scale.

There has not been that excitement existing here in relation to the investigation which would have prevailed in other communities. The Mormon newspapers have scarcely mentioned the matter, and the Mormon people in general are either indifferent to the relations of Federal officers to the Government, or they suppose that a little peculation is nothing uncommon with officeholders.

By way of sequel to this matter, a lively little variation from the prosiness of the dull sittings occurred on Saturday. It appears that the principals and assistants in this investigation a short time ago had a friendly supper, washed down by a dozen or so of champagne, at the Globe. The supper, no doubt, went down very well, but a day of reckoning must come. It appears that the expenses were to be shared between Dr. FORNEY and the Commissioner. FORNEY paid his portion, but the remainder was slow to time, and mine host of the Globe wanted his money. Mr. CANDLAND, said host, happened to meet Surveyor STAMBAUGH in a store, and in the "pay me that thou owest" style, demanded the settlement of the supper bill. Gen. STAMBAUGH protested that he had paid his share over to Sub-Indian-Agent RODGERS, who was to remit it to Mr. CANDLAND, which, unhappily, Mr. RODGERS had not done. This hardly satisfied Mr. CANDLAND, and whether or not the international prize-fight had any influence on the unfortunate Forney case, certain it is that something not far removed from fisticuffing took place.

On Wednesday, Mr. RANSOHOFF brought in a train of seven wagons of merchandise from the East. Messrs. WALKER are to sell it. Yesterday a train of forty-eight wagons arrived with merchandise, consigned to HAINES, NEEDHAM & Co. So you see that, although few troops are now here, trade is not altogether flat with us.

Passing by the Pony Express office the other day, a number of eagerly-moving people attracted my attention. Pushing up in the crowd, I discovered that a quantity of Bibles were being distributed gratis. They bore the following inscription on the cover: "Presented by RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, 1858." It is to be hoped this gift of the sacred Book will be properly appreciated, and will have some influence in Christianizing the heathen in Utah.

Last night, BRIGHAM and a number of other Mormon magnates returned from a short quiet visit to the north country, probably to the new settlements in the fertile Cache Valley. A brass band announced the event to the city.

A new saw mill has been erected at the western foot of the "Big Mountain," and is now in operation. There are now ten saw-mills upon which this city draws for its supply of lumber. The one mentioned above, fifteen miles east, on the old emigrant route from the States; one in City Creek cañon, seven miles north; one in a cañon in Davis County, some dozen miles north; one in Parley's Park, twenty-five miles southeast; four in Big Cottonwood cañon, from seventeen to twenty-five miles southeast; one in Little Cottonwood cañon, some twenty miles southeast, and one in the Valley, on the Jordan, some nine miles southwest. The best timber, white pine, comes from the mill in Parley's Park. Big Cottonwood turns out some good, but most of the lumber in this country, like the country itself, is scraggy, knotty, and crossgrained, requiring a great amount of muscle to work it up. Box-elder is the best for furniture. There is no timber suitable for wagon making. Wagons are repaired from others broken down. In this respect, the heavy wagons brought through by the troops coming here, and sold so cheap, were a perfect godsend. Pine is often used for felloes.

A Mass Meeting of Italians was held in Cincinnati, on the evening of the 6th, to express admiration for the heroism displayed by Garibaldi. Hon. W. M. Corry was one of the Speakers.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Details by the Fulton and Etna.

Advices One Day Later by the Palestine at Quebec.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Ætna*, Capt. ANDERSON, from Liverpool at about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th, and from Queenstown on the 27th of June, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Fulton*, which passed Cape Race on Thursday, having left Havre on the 26th, and Southampton on the 27th, also arrived here yesterday morning.

The Canadian steamship *Palestine*, from Liverpool on the 27th, and Londonderry on the 28th, arrived at Quebec yesterday. Her advices are of one day's later date, but are of an unimportant character.

Our French, German and Italian correspondence with the details of the telegraphic summary already forwarded, present many features of interest. The King of Naples is looking about for sympathy, and promises a constitution to his subjects; but the general impression is that the promised constitution comes too late.

Among the miscellaneous intelligence received by these arrivals, two articles from the London *Times*—one on the San Juan dispute and the other on the cession of the Bay Islands to Honduras, will attract attention.

A dispatch from the British Minister at Yedo, published in another column, gives the fullest and most reliable particulars yet obtained of the attempt to murder the Regent of Japan.

The new steamer *Connaught* was appointed to leave Galway for St. Johns, N. F., on the 27th June.

SOUTHERN ITALY.

Movements in Naples—Efforts of the King to Enlist Sympathy—Garibaldi's Operations—The Capture of an American Vessel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, June 21, 1860.

Not much comes from Naples at the moment touching the progress of the revolution on the main land. Administrative councils are busy devising schemes for protecting the throne of FRANCIS II. from the destruction with which it is menaced by the storm which is raging. A commission is instituted to frame a Constitution on the model, as we are told, of that of France, which, it is hoped, will pacify the hostile spirit and satisfy popular demands. The expedient is a forced one, and it cannot be expected that it will be effective. It can hardly be supposed that the King and his Counsellors can have much confidence that their lame invention, born of the throes of desperation, will succeed. It is altogether more probable that FRANCIS II., inheriting the principles and the spirit of his father, will exclaim as the parent did, "I was born an absolute king and I will die an absolute king," and will carry out his will, even if he falls upon the ruins of his dynasty and his capital. Disappointed in his efforts to obtain from either of the "Great Powers," guarantees against the consequences of the revolution, the Sovereign who has forfeited all claim upon the sympathy and confidence of his own people, is left alone to settle with them his account. Gen. GARIBALDI occupied at the moment with his chiefs, organizing a system of administration for the island he has conquered, will be ready at the first signal, to carry the war towards the centre of the kingdom. The great idea which that persistent hero has in mind, will not be satisfied until he marches his gallant band through the Toledo of Naples, and the capital resounds with his patriotic war-cry of *viva Italia e Vittorio Emanuele*. We are told that one of the plans which the Bourbons are ready to propose, now that Sicily is given up as lost, is that, consenting to the separation of the Island, FRANCIS II. shall have as a compensation under the Constitutional Government which he is to establish, the Provinces of the Marches and Umbria, with Benevento and Pontecorvo.

Steps will be taken in Sicily, as soon as the many measures connected with the new military and civil organization of the Island are completed, to call together a National Assembly to deliberate and decide the question of the Sovereignty of the new acquisition to freedom. There can be little doubt that a vote will promptly be given for its immediate union with the Kingdom of Sardinia. This is the policy and aim of GARIBALDI, as repeatedly declared, and that such an annexation is the ambition and purpose of the Government of VICTOR EMANUEL has already been clearly foreshadowed. A prompt and a bold course accords with the policy of Count CAVOUR, and such undoubtedly, in the present case, will be followed.

If the doctrine of non-intervention, which is now so eloquently proclaimed, is sincerely carried out, Italy will have reason to rejoice. It is becoming every day more and more clear that the cause of an independent and united Italy is safest in the hands of the Italian people. They ask neither England nor France to hinder or help. They ask the latter Power, according to the terms of the alliance, to keep back Austria, and they by themselves will overcome and drive out the enemies that still remain in their national household. These enemies are now but two, the King of Naples and the Pope—the representative of the party of the priests. If the former falls from power in the struggle which is now going on in his dominions, the latter must also soon give way to the pressure which will then be brought to bear on both sides. "Conquer and annex" is the cry of GARIBALDI, and he will be true to his maxim. We may be told by the English newspapers, which express so much sympathy with the revolutionary movement, that Sardinia will not be able to defend or to keep the Island of Sicily, if it is added to her dominions; that, in any great war, it will be liable to fall into the hands of one of the leading Powers. But there is no reason why it should not be more firmly held by the King of Piedmont than it has been so long by the hated King of Naples. And there is no reason why, with its loyal and much more numerous population, it should not be as strong against foreign attacks and foreign occupation as the Island of Sardinia, which gives its name to the Northern Kingdom. Sicily has a population of more than two millions, with a wealth of resources of various sorts, such as can with difficulty be found in any other part of the world, within territory of the same extent. Without the Island of Sicily, the Kingdom of Naples would be reduced to the rank, with respect to population and territorial extent, of Piedmont before the recent annexations, with inferior resources, and none of the prestige and moral influence in Italy of that Power.

Considerable speculation is indulged, but nothing positive appears to be known, about the intentions of MAZZINI, in the visit which he is now making to the Island of Sicily. It is to be hoped that the same prudent abstinence which he has for some time past maintained from all active interference with affairs, as they are at present conducted, will govern the conduct of this ardent patriot, and sometimes rather ill-judging enthusiast. The circumstances of the present time are peculiarly unfavorable to the success of his schemes, and any ill-advised or blundering step on his part might do incalculable harm.

Some anxiety has been felt here for several days on account of the report received from Naples of the capture by an armed steamer belonging to that power, of an American vessel having on board 800 or 900 Italian volunteers on their way to join the forces of GARIBALDI. Although all dispatches coming from the Naples authority are received with distrust, on account of the well-known propensity of that Government for lying, yet in this case it was feared that the report might have some ground of truth. About ten days back something like 900 volunteers left the shores of Tuscany on board the *Benjamin Franklin*, bound for Sicily. The last intelligence received from them was dated the 12th of the present month, from the port of Cagliari, stating that all were well and in good spirits, and that the expedition was promising to end well. From what is just now learned from Naples, it would appear that there was a capture of an American vessel having on board some 150 Italians. The exploit was effected by a certain Admiral ROBERTI, of the Neapolitan Navy. But it was soon ascertained that the prize was no prize, as the capture was effected contrary to maritime rights. The men had all passports for the Island of Malta, and the vessel was sailing with regular papers under the American flag. The American Minister protested and threatened on account of the ship, and the Marquis VILLAMARINA on account of the Sardinian subjects, and the Naples authority at once gave up the vessel and the men. The blunder was the more mortifying on account of the peremptory summons to the Government to surrender being followed by a demand for damages, which it is said will be paid.

The Government of Rome evidently does not feel at all reassured by the events which are succeeding each other in the extreme south of Italy. The ruin with which it is menaced makes it cast about with anxiety, but does not yet make it relent. Gen. LAMORICIERE must be reduced nearly to the verge of despair. A government in time of peace cannot be carried on without money, and, alas, what can it do without money when it is threatened with war? The contributions to Peter's pence are meagre enough, and the Papal loan finds little favor with capitalists. The army is increased from the mendicants of any European State, until it has reached nearly the figure of 24,000 men. But how are they to be paid and fed, and furnished with powder and ball? What will these men do for ammunition when brought face to face with the resolute patriots of Italy, whose guns are charged with something more explosive than the paper of Papal Bulls? In the form of wadding it is possible that the mercinaries of his Holiness may receive back the printed curse of the Vatican, with even more than Latin eloquence.

AP.

Newspaper Accounts of the Sicilian Revolution.

The London *Morning Chronicle* states that the Neapolitan Council had adopted the following resolutions:

"The adoption of a Constitution; a general amnesty to be granted; a total change of Ministry; Italian alliance with Piedmont; the Italian flag, with the arms of Naples, to be adopted."

The King was not present, being ill. The resolutions were voted by a majority of 9 to 3. These propositions may be adjourned, as the King has not yet given his definite answer.

All continued quiet in Sicily. The Paris *Patrie* states that GARIBALDI held a council of war on the 21st, at which it was unanimously decided that the insurrectional army, after having collected all the necessary military forces, should march on Messina.

It was believed that the march on Messina would commence on the 28th inst.

According to advices from Palermo, the National Guard occupied the different posts in the town. The organization of troops was progressing. The first division, under the command of Cols. TURR, BIXIO and SPANGURO, was ready for departure. The second division was being organized. Sardinian flags were everywhere displayed. Prince TORREARSA had been appointed President of the Council, and Deputy of the Dictator, GARIBALDI, at Palermo.

A Naples dispatch says the King was seriously ill. The Government were said to have determined upon the restoration of the captured vessels, together with the passengers and merchandise.

The American Minister is said to have demanded reparation for the insult offered to his national flag.

The Russian Minister at Turin, acting under instructions from St. Petersburg, is reported to have threatened to withdraw from Piedmont should the Sardinian Government not henceforth prevent the departure from its shores of expeditions to Sicily.

It is officially stated from Naples that the Commander de MARTINO received from the Emperor of the French the formal assurance that France would not recognize the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont.

It is further stated that the King of Naples, yielding to the counsels of the Emperor of the French, has declared himself ready to enter frankly on the path of reform by granting a liberal Constitution, to be placed under the guarantee of France and England. In exchange for this the King demands the guarantee of his possessions by the Western Powers. This, however, had been refused.

The reform promised for Naples is said to include a free Press.

A Madrid dispatch says the Spanish Government had protested to Count CAVOUR against the assistance indirectly given by Sardinia to the Sicilian revolutionary party, and that should remonstrance be ineffectual the Spanish Legation would be ordered to quit Turin.

A dispatch from Turin dated the 24th, says, "Count CAVOUR approves and maintains the protest which was lodged at Naples on the 11th inst., by the Marquis de VILLAMARINA, against the capture of the Sardinian steamer by the *Fulminante*.

Advices have been received here from Sicily, stating that Prince TORREARSA had been appointed President of the Council, and Deputy of the Dictator GARIBALDI, at Palermo."

The *Patrie* announces the arrival at Palermo of an American vessel freighted with arms.

The London *Post* says: "The volunteers actually enrolled for GARIBALDI exceed 30,000. Another expedition is now preparing at Genoa and is nearly ready, of 4,000."

The *Times'* Naples correspondent says: "A report prevails in town to-day, that the Government means to abandon Messina, and concentrate its troops on the mainland."

A large steamer (Neapolitan,) left on Sunday in the direction of Messina, crowded with troops. Destination unknown. Russian intervention is talked of and the Russian Admiral went on Sunday to visit the Count of TRANI.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* says: "It is believed that the Neapolitan Government will determine to restore the two ships lately captured by its cruisers."

The Capture of the Sardinian and American Vessels.

Naples (June 20) Correspondence of the London Times.

As the matter involves a great question of public law, I continue in detail my report of the piratical capture of the American and Sardinian vessels. After posting my letters on Saturday, the Marchese VILLAMARINA had an interview with Signor CARAFA, remonstrated with him on the capture of the *Utile*, observed that it might produce an interruption of friendly relations, and that he should go to Gaeta and get his report from the captain, unless he were sent for to Naples. CARAFA, alarmed at the appearance of affairs, said he would take the orders of his Majesty. Later in the day the Marchese VILLAMARINA was informed that the captain of the *Utile* would be brought to Naples on the following day. At the same time Mr. CHANDLER was informed that it would not be necessary for him to leave Naples, as both captains would be forthcoming the next morning. In short, a Neapolitan steamer left the same night for them. On Sunday morning Mr. CHANDLER saw CARAFA, and stated that if the sailing vessel were not American he had nothing more to do with the business, but that if it were so the Neapolitan Government must take the consequences. The *Archimede* came in later in the day, bringing the captains of the captured vessels,

and after some difficulties had been got over with regard to seeing the men without witnesses, (a point insisted upon by the Marchese VILLAMARINA, and at first refused by the Neapolitan Government,) the Sardinian and United States Ministers went on board with their respective Consuls. Each Minister made his separate inquiry, and it results from the investigation of the Sardinians that the ship's papers were *en règle*, and were made out for Cagliari. On meeting the captured vessels the Neapolitans cried out, "*Suivez notre route*," which was misunderstood as "*Suivez votre route*," and they were going forwards. The *Fulminante* then steamed ahead, and said, "Stop your machinery, *per vostre salute*," immediately after firing two shots, which were heard whizzing as they passed overhead. Another order was then given to take down the sails and the flag. A few hours later in the course they met a French steamer, and the *Utile* hoisted her flag and it was suffered to remain. She has no ammunition or arms on board, except two or three guns for the ship's use. She has 120 passengers, and the *Charles and Jane* from 700 to 800. The passengers, with few exceptions, are all of a superior class, including some of the old companions-in arms of GARIBALDI, and a few foreigners. Both captains acknowledge that since their capture they have been well treated, having been supplied with good and abundant rations and 70 blankets.

The captain of the *Utile*, being ill, was brought here on a mattress, and at his own request will remain in Naples in hospital; the captain of the *Charles and Jane*, who does not speak a word of any language but English, has permission to remain here a day or two for private affairs, and the *Archimede* is then placed at his disposal. Both Ministers have made their protests against the capture, and the Consuls their reports to their respective Governments. The Sardinian protest is couched in precisely the same terms as those used by CARAFA in his celebrated protest against the disembarkation of GARIBALDI at Marsala. The American Minister, as well as VILLAMARINA, demands the release of the vessel, indemnity for losses and sufferings sustained, and satisfaction for the insult offered to the American flag. Altogether this Government has got into a very pretty mess. The captain of the *Charles and Jane* reports that every nation "on God's earth" is represented on board his vessel except the United States. He and all his crew, numbering 10, are Americans, with the exception of two, who are Italians. His craft is from Bath, not Baltimore. According to the navigation laws of his country, the United States Minister has this Government on the hip, and will make them pay for their mismanagement. The *Iroquois* is ordered up from Palermo; in fact, she is the only ship in the Mediterranean which carries the stars and stripes.

The Latest News from Italy.

The *Times* of the 27th says: "Naples by a sovereign act, under date 25th June, grants constitutional and representative institutions and Italian principles to the Kingdom of Naples. A general amnesty is accorded to all political offenders. SPINELLI to form a Government and the statutes directly, and an agreement to be made with the King of Sardinia for the adoption of the tri-color flag. Analogous institution for Sicily with a Royal Prince and Vice-Roy."

The correspondent of the London *Herald* says: "The greatest endeavors are being made by the Neapolitan Government to induce VICTOR EMANUEL to accept the offers of friendship from the King of Naples, and that the grant of a Constitution to the Kingdom of Naples is at the instigation of the Emperor NAPOLEON. The movements of GARIBALDI are, however, more rapid than those of diplomacy. Should he march upon Naples, the fall of the Bourbon dynasty is certain. To attack Messina would be a useless sacrifice of life, as the garrison is hemmed in, and cannot get out of the forts. If Naples falls, Messina falls as a matter of course."

GENOA, Tuesday, June 26.

News has been received here that the Dictator of Sicily had decreed the demolition of Fort Castellamare, and the first division of the revolutionary forces had been directed towards Syracuse.

The Municipality of Palermo had sent an address to the Dictator, requesting the immediate annexation of Sicily to the Italian Kingdom. The Dictator replied that annexation was his aim, that he was a great admirer of VICTOR EMANUEL, and that he believed the annexation would be accomplished by and with him, but that at present the annexation of Sicily alone would not be advisable; besides, in the event of immediate annexation, he would then be under the necessity of retiring.

The *Washington* has arrived at Genoa with sixteen wounded.

GENEVA, Wednesday, June 27.

The journal *De Geneve* announces that, according to reliable information, the Count DE PERSIGNY and Lord JOHN RUSSELL had agreed upon the convocation of an European Congress for the adjustment of the question of Savoy.

TURIN, Wednesday, June 27.

GARIBALDI is said to have sent one of his agents to London in order to negotiate there a loan of 30,000,000 francs, the revenue of Sicily being offered as a guarantee.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The San Juan Question Revived.

A BELLIGERENT ARTICLE.

From the London Times.

There is no class of her citizens of which America has better reason to be proud than of the officers of her army. Educated, for the most part, in the delightful and romantic solitude of West Point, shut out from the busy world around them by a gigantic chain of mountains on the one side and the circling course of the Hudson on the other, and subjected to a discipline which teaches them to command themselves and others, the officers of the American army join to a full share of the national intelligence an amount of modesty and gentleness which we may be permitted to say is not quite so universal among their fellow-countrymen as some other more brilliant qualities. In the pursuance of a profession peculiarly arduous and ill-remunerated, possessed of the knowledge which, according to the European system, is subdivided among half a dozen services, thoroughly understanding the duties of infantry and cavalry officers, excellent artillerists and admirable engineers, the officers of the American army are among the bravest, the most enduring, and the most accomplished of their profession. We have in two wars had ample reason to respect their skill and daring, and while we have often had but too much reason to complain of the treatment we have received from statesmen who have sought to improve their political position by pandering to some popular prejudice against this country, we have had every reason to be satisfied with the gentlemanlike and considerate conduct of the officers of the American army.

It has been, however, at last our misfortune to light upon a single exception, in a man who, it is quite evident, will leave nothing untried in order to embroil the United States with a nation which feels the heartiest good will towards them, and has no other desire than that they should go on increasing year by year, and working out the destiny which a partial Fortune has reserved for them, if they will only be content with it. We cannot trace in the conduct of the American Government or of its military commanders—always with the exception of Gen. HARNEY—the slightest wish to disturb the good understanding which has hitherto so happily prevailed between England and the United States on the western side of the American Continent. But Gen. HARNEY chose to seize upon an island which had hitherto remained in our undisputed possession, and the American claim to which we were perfectly willing to consider and discuss in the most amicable manner. He was permitted to land troops upon and to take armed possession of the island of San Juan, on a pretence which he himself was forced to admit to be utterly groundless, and this at a time when, owing to our overpowering numerical superiority, the officer who offered us this unprovoked insult was entirely at our mercy. While he seized by armed violence the subject of contention, we contented ourselves with simple remonstrance and negotiation, thus giving the most conclusive proof of our determination that if offences did come they should not come through us. The Government of the President met us, it must be allowed, in a conciliatory spirit. It did not, indeed, do what the occasion really demanded,—recall and disavow Gen. HARNEY, but it did the next best thing,—it sent out Gen. SCOTT, an officer deservedly looked up to by his fellow countrymen, covered with laurels won in many a well-contested field, and possessing that moderate and conciliatory spirit which is so often the accompaniment of true bravery. Gen. SCOTT, feeling, we suppose, from his instructions, some difficulty in absolutely overruling Gen. HARNEY's ill advised aggression, offered a joint occupation of the island of San Juan, an offer which, though at first declined, we were afterwards willing to act upon. At this moment the northern point of the island of San Juan is occupied by a British, and the southern by an American force, with an interval of fifteen miles between them, an interval, however, not sufficient to prevent the interchange of mutual civilities and good offices. This state of things is intolerable to Gen. HARNEY, and he is evidently racking his invention for some method by which he may put an end to it. He has removed the American officer in command, who, it seems, has "English proclivities," and has replaced him by a commander of a very different character, the same gentleman whom he selected as his instrument when he first seized upon the island, and who, moreover, seems to have been removed from his post by Gen. SCOTT, at the request of the British authorities. Thus, having carefully selected his instrument, the General next proceeds to look about for a cause of quarrel. He issues his instructions to his officer, a copy of which he transmits to the English Admiral, and in which he repudiates altogether the proposition of Gen. SCOTT for a joint occupation. He asserts that our troops were permitted to land on the island, whereas it is notorious that the superiority of force was entirely on our side, and declares that, inasmuch as the Legislature of Washington Territory has been so good as to include the island still in dispute within the County of Whatcom, any attempt to ignore this sovereignty will be attended with deplorable consequences. These proceedings, we must add, are in direct contradiction to the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, and the sentiments of the President himself, who wishes that the *status* of either party should remain unchanged, until the question as to the property in the island should be finally decided.

This is all we know at present, but it is only too evident that Gen. HARNEY is seeking for an occasion of offence against us, and if a stop be not put to his mischievous career, he will most probably involve us in troubles *from which there will be no honorable escape except through the open portals of the Temple of Janus.* We are always anxious, and we have no reason to be ashamed of being always anxious, to preserve the very best understanding with the United States. Our interests, private and public, our common origin, our common freedom, all plead strongly for forbearance. The United States have repeatedly done to this country things which no other Government in the world could have ventured on with impunity. Even in this case we have in the interest of peace submitted to an insult which has been not a little galling to our national pride. Nobody could have said that we acted without complete justification if we had refused to permit the United States to seize on the subject of dispute while the dispute itself was still undecided; but we now, at any rate, have reached the limit at which we will not say our motives will be misconstrued, but our courage will be very justly suspected. We have endured all that the most extreme desire for peace could call upon us to endure. *We are now called upon to show that we have the courage to repel, as well as the moderation to overlook, an insult.* The American Government has thought fit, most unfortunately, to retain in his command that General whose culpable breach of the duty which he owed to his country on the first occasion, and of the obedience due to his commanding officer on the second, have left us no reason to doubt that he is bent on creating a breach between the two countries. That portion of his instructions in which he contends that the rights of Great Britain are disposed of by the insolent usurpation of a subordinate American Assembly, and menaces violence if the usurpation be not respected, is a gross insult to this country, wantonly perpetrated by an officer to whose known ill-will the very delicate relations between England and the United States have been intrusted. We have a right to demand that an officer whose continuance in command has proved to be inconsistent with a good understanding between the two nations shall be at once recalled, and we have besides a right to insist that, now America repudiates a joint occupation during negotiations, and treats us as only present by sufferance, her forces shall be withdrawn from the island, together with our own, and the whole matter left to a treaty, or, if this may not be, to the arbitration of a third Power. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that terms so reasonable can be rejected. We do not desire for a moment to insist upon the superiority of the resources of which at this moment we dispose. The island itself would not be worth one-hundredth part of the losses and calamities that must ensue from the interruption for a single week of a good understanding between the two countries; but there is a thing dearer even than ease and wealth, and that is national honor. We have not called forth our young men from the peaceful avocations of ordinary life, and put arms in their hands, in order to exhibit to them in return for their heroic efforts the spectacle of a country which has no respect for herself, and invites, by her tameness, the injuries she dares not repel.

An Apology for the Cession of the Bay Islands by Great Britain to Honduras.

From the London Times.

The colony just ceded to Honduras is known as the Colony of the Bay Islands. It consists of a group of islands, six in number, lying off the northern coast of Honduras, and bearing the names respectively of Ruatan, Utilla, Bonacca, Barbarat, Helena, and Morat. The first of these names may, perhaps, recall to the reader's mind the disputes pending some time since between this country and the United States, and which the present act of cession has brought to a close. Considerations which the Royal proclamation describes as "paramount motives of State policy" suggested the separation of this colony from the British Crown and the cession of the territory to the neighboring Republic of Honduras—a resolution which was embodied in a formal treaty between the contracting Powers, and which has probably by this time been actually carried into execution. On the 21st of last month Mr. PRICE, the Commissioner appointed for the purpose, arrived at Ruatan, and there announced to the inhabitants of the colony the mission with which he was charged. He informed them that at an early day he should proceed to the consummation of his duty by delivering over the islands to the officers of the Republic commissioned to receive them, and published, therefore, official notice of the design, in order that all interested might govern themselves accordingly.

It is satisfactory to understand that the population of the colony have not received the intelligence without regret, and still more so to learn that their interests and inclinations have been consulted by a liberal proposal on the part of the Crown. At the beginning of the year a memorial was forwarded from the colony, praying that Her Majesty would be pleased to withhold the ratification of the treaty concluded with Honduras, and refrain from separating the connection subsisting between the British Crown and the Bay Islands. The memorial did not reach this country till the treaty had been ratified; but an offer has now been made to the colonists, by which the privilege of living under British protection will be placed at the command of all who desire it. Guarantees of a most comprehensive kind had already been obtained for the benefit of the settlers from the Honduras Government; but, if any of the colonists should be distrustful or dissatisfied, it will be at their option to proceed to any part of the British West Indies which they may select. A free passage will be provided for them, and for all their movable property; and on their arrival at their destination crown lands will be placed at their free disposal; so that, as far as the case admits, they will be protected from loss or damage.

We should look with some interest to the result of this proposition. It is not probable that the Republican Government would be ever disposed to oppress a body of settlers who would be among its most valuable citizens, not to mention that the guarantees provide ample security for civil and religious freedom, but the very offer of the alternative is sufficient to show the popularity attaching to British rule. The colonists who choose to remain under the Government of Honduras will be effectually protected against tyranny of any kind,—against arbitrary taxation, against conscription, and, as a climax of immunities, against passports. It is striking to observe the peculiar institutions against which English nature recoils. The settlers have not been content with stipulating for the use of their own language, and the preservation of those political rights which an Anglo-Saxon carries everywhere with him. They seem to doubt whether the Republican Government, democratic though it be, may not watch too paternally over the movements of its people, and they bargain, therefore, by special conditions, that they shall be free to come and go as they please, without any of that intervention which the passport system involves.

We can understand the indisposition of the colonists to transfer their allegiance. * * But the position of these islands was peculiar; our presence there was the source of litigation and quarrel, and it is probable that by making them over to a species of neutral Power we have destroyed a crop of political embarrassments. Prudence counseled the measure. We can hear no more now of the "Central American question," and, if the advantage has been purchased at some expense to the settlers, we must do our best to indemnify them for the damage. After all, a settlement in the West Indies must be a pretty good exchange for one in Utilla or Bonacca.

The most notable point in the transaction is its novelty—a point all the more remarkable considering the multitude and variety of our possessions in every quarter of the globe. It argues something for our tenacity of principle and our equity of administration, that we have so very rarely lost or ceded any territories once acquired. We have outlived the lust of acquisition, and we look, perhaps, with too much indifference at the present day on possessions which our ancestors regarded with pride and our neighbors with envy; but it cannot be said that the dominions of the British Crown have been exposed to dismemberment or decay. In no part has the fabric of our colonial empire been suffered to crumble. The triumphal edifice is in good repair, and if our policy has been modified it has been for the advantage of colonists and the mother country together. We have no fear that the cession of the Bay Islands may form a precedent, nor can we see any reason for regretting the occurrence. We have not retired from inability to remain; we have not aggrandized a dangerous rival; we have not abdicated any national duty. All we now hope is, that the final arrangements may be executed to the satisfaction of the colonists, and that they may not be losers while others gain.

Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.

From the London Times.

His Royal Highness will start from Devonport on 12th July, in Her Majesty's steamer *Hero*, which will be accompanied by two other steamers. The Prince will be attended by the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward, of Her Majesty's household, and by His Royal Highness' Governor, the Equeries in waiting, and Dr. AUCKLAND, the palace physician. Mr. ENGLEHART, private secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, will accompany His Grace. The Prince of Wales will first land at St. Johns, N. F., thence visit Nova Scotia, and thence proceed to visit New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and will reach Quebec by the mouth of the St. Lawrence. He may be expected at Montreal about the 23d of August, and the opening of the Victoria Bridge will take place a few days later. His Royal Highness will represent Her Majesty upon the important occasion, and will hold levees and will receive addresses in the capitals of the different Colonies. It is intended that the Prince should visit the principal towns in both the Canadian Provinces. On his return from the Western States His Royal Highness will drop his royal state and assume the title of Lord RENFREW. He will visit some of the most important and interesting localities of the United States. President BUCHANAN having, in an autograph letter to the Queen, expressed his personal desire to receive the Prince at Washington, His Royal Highness will pay him a visit in that city. The Prince has also accepted an invitation from the City of New-York. His Royal Highness may be expected back in this country about the middle of October.

Miscellaneous English News.

In the House of Lords on the 25th, Lord STRATHEDEN moved an address to the Queen in favor of the reappointment of a Consul at Mozambique, with a view to promote the interests of commerce and check the Slave-trade.

Lord BROUGHAM and the Bishop of Oxford supported the motion.

The Duke of SOMERSET was afraid the Slave-trade would never be effectually suppressed until it was stopped at Cuba. As long as vessels carrying the American flag were exempt from examination, it was idle to suppose that it would cease. The American Government, however, had expressed a desire to coöperate with Her Majesty's Government in suppressing the trade on the Coast of Africa, and if they entered upon the task with a spirit of cordiality, he believed the result would be most beneficial.

Lords GRANVILLE and WODEHOUSE, on the part of the Government, opposed the motion and urged its withdrawal until the effect of Dr. LIVINGSTON's expedition is apparent.

The motion, however, was put to the vote and carried by 11 to 6.

In the House of Commons the same evening, an amendment to the Bankruptcy bill was carried by a majority of 12 against Government, whereupon the Attorney-General announced that for the present he should postpone the further consideration of the measure.

The Committee of the House of Commons to report upon the action of the Lords, had agreed to a report which merely gives a quiet history of precedents to the case, and it was reported that Mr. GLADSTONE had consequently determined to resign his seat in the Cabinet.

The review of the Volunteer Rifle Corps by Queen VICTORIA in Hyde Park on the 23d June was a brilliant demonstration. The number of volunteers in the ranks considerably exceeded 20,000, and they went through their manœuvres in very creditable style. The crowds assembled were enormous and the enthusiasm was very great. The newspapers were warm in their encomiums, and emphatically proclaim that the demonstration gives the lie to the saying that England is an unmilitary nation. The London *Times* asserts that England will soon compete with France in her army, and that the time will come when every man capable of carrying a musket will be enrolled as a volunteer.

The Brittania Cotton Mill at Mossley, owned by Messrs. MAYALL, had been destroyed by fire. It was one of the largest spinning mills in England, and the loss is estimated at from £120,000 to £150,000.

The papers publish an extended report of the Trinity House Banquet. The Prince Consort, in his speech, first referred in a graceful manner to the positions occupied by his three eldest children. His Royal Highness said the young members of the Royal family are rapidly growing up. The Princess Royal has already become the founder of a new family, destined to mount the throne of Prussia. The Prince of Wales is following his academic course at Oxford, which he proposes to complete at the sister university, Cambridge; while his younger brother has, by the prescribed apprenticeship, earned his rating as a midshipman, and serves zealously as such in the fleet. Nearly at the same time a few weeks hence, though almost at the opposite poles, the Prince of Wales will inaugurate, in the Queen's name, that stupendous work, the great bridge over the St. Lawrence, in Canada; while Prince ALFRED will lay the foundation stone of the breakwater for the harbor of Cape Town. The Prince Consort next proposed the toast of the Army and Navy, and descanted on the appearance, numbers, discipline, and public spirit of the volunteers who had been reviewed that day. Several other speeches were made by distinguished guests.

FRANCE.

Prince JEROME BONAPARTE died on the 24th of June.

It was announced that the Emperor would visit Savoy during July.

The London *Morning Chronicle* is assured that the Emperor made the following assertion to the assembled Kings and Princes at Baden:

"I sincerely desire peace with all Europe. The French journals have ever asserted this. I repeat to your Majesties and Highnesses, those foreign journals which at all times accuse me of wishing to aggrandize my territories, and of wishing to make war against my neighbors, are in the interests of my adversaries, and are therefore not worthy of serious consideration."

It was rumored that the Emperor was in correspondence with the Count DE CHAMBORD, and with the Orleans family, for the purpose of bringing the remains of CHARLES X. and of LOUIS PHILIPPE to St. Denis, to be interred with the remains of the other sovereigns of France.

Since the return of the Emperor from Baden orders have been given by the Minister of War to send the regiments concentrated on the eastern frontier of France to their several depôts.

A report was current that the new French loan would amount to £30,000,000 sterling, but a Paris telegram of the 25th says that the loan would be £20,000,000, and that the period of its issue was likely to be postponed beyond the time first contemplated.

The Grand Duke of Baden arrived in Paris on the 24th and proceeded next day to London.

The Paris Bourse on the 25th was dull, and Rentes declined over ¼ per cent., closing at 68.45.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Baden Conference of Sovereigns—Comments of the London Times and the German Press—Miscellaneous Political Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Friday, June 22, 1860.

You hardly need to be told what is the subject about which the Germans are now talking with their usual volubility, and more than their usual ignorance. For the last fortnight the meeting of Sovereigns at Baden Baden has taken the wind out of every other political sail. GARIBALDI, suddenly forgotten, occupies himself with preparations for a bold stroke which shall again win for him the attention and admiration of the world. The Turkish question, so threatening and imminent, a few days ago, has taken another lease of life at the hands of diplomacy. Nothing seems to be stirring for the moment in any part of creation, and the attention of the universe is directed to Baden.

Out of all that has been telegraphed and written about this affair, it is easy to gather that very little is known. The London *Times* has treated it in the most offensive manner, and in the worst of that paper's many tempers. But the secret of this seems to be, that the London *Times* can't find out what it means. German correspondents, unable to obtain more important items, write minute accounts of the order in which the assembled sovereign went in to dinner—the Emperor, the Prince Regent, the Kings, the Princes in order of age, and finally the Grand Duke of Baden as host. It is related with great circumstantiality, how the Emperor looked and what he wore, how he visited the King of Hanover unannounced and caught him *en deshabille*, how particularly attentive he was to the Duchess HAMILTON, etc., etc. The question is disputed with great vigor, whether or no he was enthusiastically received by the Germans, whether he is coming again, whether he will bring the Empress.

The political inferences to be drawn from the whole history and progress of the affair are various enough; for the field is open for imagination and little incumbered by fact. Nobody doubts that the Prince Regent did a diplomatically wise thing when he refused to see NAPOLEON alone. The jealousy and distrust of thirty petty sovereigns would not have been easily allayed after such a step. On the other hand, the union and harmony of German Princes bodes little good to the best interests of the people. In a military point of view, it is undoubtedly well that the noble two-or-three-and-thirty should "put their heads together" and turn their heels outwards, thus presenting a "united front" to the enemy; but the land itself is only more deeply trampled by this concentration of hoofs.

The *Times*, as well as many German sheets, attaches much importance to the appearance, at this juncture, of EDM. ABOUT's new *brochure, Napoleon III. et la Prusse.* The English mouthpiece seems to be very much scandalized by the whole Baden-Baden matter; and loses no opportunity to rail at the German character in the most satirical terms. One of the few good things recently done by the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, was an article, a day or two ago, in which the *Times* was handled with as much severity, and twice as much dignity, as that paper had manifested in its recent leaders upon Continental matters. The visit to Cherbourg was raked up, and the *Times* affectionately asked, which was more unworthy the dignity of a sovereign: To go, at the request of NAPOLEON and meet him in the midst of fortifications and munitions of war, whose only object could be future strife with England—to assist at the completion of a work which, so soon as it meant anything, meant hostility;—or, to receive the same NAPOLEON, at his own request, on German ground, amid the surroundings and assurances of peace? Meanwhile, the dreadful pamphlet is officially disavowed; and indeed, I do not see how the author of the *New Map of Europe* could be considered as the writer of a governmental work. That *brochure* was so subtly satirical upon NAPOLEON, from beginning to end, that unless this new one is conceived in a totally different spirit, the authorities could hardly adopt it as their own.

The traveling-fever among our sovereigns has by far not yet abated. Ten were present at Baden-Baden, and these ten seem to have taken the laudable determination of visiting all their relatives. When one considers how intermarriage has linked these German Courts together, it will easily be seen that a Prince who only travels to make private, family visits, can drop in as a relative at every capital from Berlin to Munich, and chat politics with all the crowned heads. Royal families are not renowned for the warmth of domestic affection; but the year 1860 will be famous as the year of the revival of consanguinities, and the blazing out of long-smothered loves in kingly houses. The Prince Regent goes from Baden-Baden to visit his sister, the Empress-dowager of Russia, at Wildbad. In a few days the fiftieth anniversary of the death of the Prussian Queen will be privately celebrated at Berlin, on which occasion the Empress-dowager will return the visit of her royal brother. And the Emperor of Russia, inspired by sudden filial love, is expected to hurry to Berlin, to look after his dear old mother.

Meanwhile the King of Bavaria is traveling for his health, and accidentally visits the King of Belgium, afterwards happening along to see his wife's family at Berlin, just as the Emperor, by chance, arrives from St. Petersburg. Such strange coincidences do take place!

The Emperor of Austria is said to have been invited to Baden, but to have refused, "from reasons not affecting the conference." That is, he has more important work at home. The new Council turns out to be firm and frank in its demands, and if the Government meets it in the same spirit, something may yet be done to save the Empire. The inhabitants of some of the provinces, particularly the *Salzkammergut* have memorialized the Council on the subject of their grievances, and signified their willingness to abide by its decisions, if it would undertake an honest and thorough reform. These memorials are forbidden to be published in Austria, but have come to light through the German Press.

In the midst of such anxieties as these, the Government of Austria is prepared to look with favor upon anything that promises peace to Europe; and the late Conference, according to the most respectable authorities, was not the subject of alarm to the Court of Vienna. It is now rumored that a grand Conference of German Ministers is to take place at Baden, so soon as certain negotiations between Prussia and Austria come to an end. Already the Barons and Counts, who hold the portfolios of the North, begin to stream southward, and in a few days we may expect another meeting, of less outward significance, but, perhaps, still greater practical importance, than the last.

Very likely you are confused by these countless details, suppositions, empty theories and contradictory assertions. That's just as I would have it. If you get the idea of *chaos* you will have the only complete idea of this whole matter. Yet, though it is more than propable that the visit of the Emperor had no practical meaning, the discussions and sensations of which it has been the cause afford a glimpse at the character of German diplomacy, the spirit of the German Press, and the sympathies of the German people, not to be lightly despised.

More important, if true, than all personal visits and crosses of honor, and assurances of the most distinguished consideration, is the news that NAPOLEON has signified a desire to negotiate a commercial treaty with the States of the Zollverein. This will do more to secure peace with France, and complete the isolation of Austria, than a hundred social cups of tea in the Castle at Baden.

R. W. R.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Particulars of the Attempt to Murder the Regent.

A series of dispatches from Mr. ALCOCK, the English representative to Japan, to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, have been made public. The first three or four refer to the murder of the Japanese interpreter. The following, however, which is of later date, describes the attempted assassination of the Regent:

YEDO, April 2, 1860.

MY LORD,—On the morning of the 24th of March, as the Go-tai-ro, or Regent, was on his way to the Tycoon's castle, surrounded by his retinue, a band of 17 men made a sudden rush on the *cortège*, intending to slay him in his norrimon. They did not succeed, it appears, but there is something so illustrative of the state of the country, the times and the people, in the whole affair, that a short account of the details will not be without interest.

None but the most determined men, willing to sacrifice their lives (had the largest number given been doubled) could have ventured on such a desperate enterprise. They do not seem, however, to have omitted anything calculated either to insure success in their object or their own escape afterwards. As regards the plan of attack, the choice of time, place, &c., some strategic skill was shown. The morning selected was wet and bleak, alternately snowing and raining heavily, from which they derived a double advantage. Their adversaries were all hampered by rain-coats and waterproofs, ill prepared to use their arms, while they themselves were enabled to conceal beneath the same ample vestments their equipment and coats of mail, and approach close without giving rise to suspicion. The distance to be traversed was so short they were very limited as to choice of place; for the Go-tai-ro's mansion stands on a gentle acclivity, 500 paces from the bridge and gate leading to the Tycoon's palace; and a broad road between the house and the bridge lies along the edge of the great moat. A wider space is formed by a broad road, which debouches on the bridge coming from the city, at the angle where the two roads meet, and here they made their attack, one of their number pretending to thrust himself between the advanced guards and the norrimon which bore the Regent. Those immediately about his person on each side rushed to the front, when the rest of the conspirators, profiting by the confusion, and throwing off their rain cloaks, discovered themselves armed to the teeth in coats of mail, and made a dash at the norrimon, severing the hands of some of the bearers off at a blow, and making desperate thrusts through the sides of the vehicle in which the Go-tai-ro was seated. Several of the attendants were cut down; two of the assailants also were killed on the spot. While the *melée* continued some officers from the adjoining Damio's house, seeing the danger of the Go-tai-ro, rushed out, and snatching the norrimon up in their arms, bore it away, and thus rescued its occupant from his perilous position, not, however, before he had received several wounds.

The attacking party, seeing all was lost, and overpowered by numbers, took to flight. One being too badly wounded to make good his escape, after a short effort, his companions instantly struck off his head, and one of them ran off with it, so that, living or dead, its owner might tell no tales. This man was only arrested at some distance, and after he had dashed through a gateway across the road. His flight cost the officer in charge of the gate his life, as he was ordered the next day to perform the "kari-kiri," and dispatch himself, as the penalty of his inefficient guard. The Damio also, whose office it is to guard the bridge and gate which lead to the Tycoon's, and whose house is situated just at the angle, has been imprisoned within its own walls; and to-day, as I rode past, I saw his gateway boarded up. He is not even allowed to cook any food; but, under cover of the night, his people are said to be allowed to find means of saving him and his family from dying of starvation.

From this rapid history of the affair, in its leading circumstances, it will be seen that such an event is well calculated to give rise to serious reflections as to the state of the country. So far as I have the means of judging, it has created a profound sensation among the ruling powers. All the gates of the city were closed last night; a large increase to the number of police and officers attached to each of the Legations was instantly made, with a verbal intimation that they were anxious for our safety. I had only just arrived from Yokuhama the morning of the attack, having left both my colleagues there, after our consultations on the spot as to the distribution of land. Since then, new gates, fences, and guard-houses have sprung up in various directions, about the legations and in the city. On the third day after the event, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs sent two of the Governors to give me official information of the scantiest kind, and that in some degree extorted, to the purport that an attack had been made. Several of the assailants had been seized, and they were in hot pursuit after the remainder, who certainly could not long escape, since in their hands they held the means (by torture was implied, but not expressed) of gaining all needful information. Two of those who fled, it is reported, finding their pursuers gaining upon them, deliberately stopped, and leaving bare the abdomen, performed the *hari-kari*—it being a point of honor never to interrupt or interfere, even for the ends of justice, with a man so honorably engaged.

Here, then, is the highest personage in the empire, after the Mikado and the Tycoon, close to his own residence, on the great highway of the official and moated quarter, surrounded by his own retinue (always a large one,) preceded by a brother of the Tycoon with his retinue still in sight, and followed by another high Damio and his escort, all of whom, it appears, were mute spectators, attacked by a small armed band, variously represented as ten and seventeen in number, with a desperation which shows they must have consented to the sacrifice of their lives to obtain the end. They were the Prince of Mito's men, one of the "Go-san-kay," as the three brothers of the Tycoon are styled, a disaffected pretender to the succession. His territories lie some seventy miles from Yedo, behind the head of the Bay, and it is said they are a prey to insurrection among his followers. The old Prince soon after the death of the late Tycoon, was deposed for plotting against the young Tycoon, and his son, a man of forty, was installed in his place, such being the usual practice when the head of a house falls into disgrace.

We appear in the Isles of Japan, then, to be transported back to Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, or still earlier, when feudal princes and noble lived, surrounded by armed retainers, raised their own levies and waged war on each other, or their suzerain, as passion or interest might suggest—chiefs who had settled their own feuds by a *guet-apens* for the assassination by their followers of an anxious rival—the times of our own Richards and Henrys—of FRANCIS I., the Charleses and Henrys of France, or the Guelphs and Ghibellines of Italy.

The question which first suggests itself on a review of the facts is one of grave importance. Is this a commencement of a civil war for the succession, or merely a feud between the Prince of Mito and I-KAMONOKAMI, the hereditary regent of a minor, or was it merely an attack of "loonings," as the Government would have us believe—disbanded soldiers and ruffians?

Whatever may be the true answer, a country where seventeen men can be found, at the bidding of any master, to devote themselves with a sort of heroic contempt for death, almost without a chance of escape, and to that which is more terrible still, torture such as the Japanese employ with true Oriental refinement, can offer little security either to individuals or governments. And to this conclusion the Ministers and Councils of State would appear to have arrived, if one might trust their own acts and speech.

As regards the foreign representatives here and the Consuls at Kanagawa, either the Japanese officials designedly exaggerate their sense of alarm, (too ready as they are to turn everything to account, in order to curtail our liberty, and make us virtually prisoners in their keeping,) or they have seen cause for great anxiety. They have certainly displayed no ordinary diligence in providing ostensible means of protection; I say ostensible, for if it were, indeed, a part of the designs of any Damio, as it has been said to be that of the deposed Prince of Mito and others, to have us massacred, in order to embroil the actual Government with the Western Powers, I cannot say I have any faith in our two-sworded officials; I doubt if they would be the slightest safeguard against such determined assailants as those who recently undertook to kill the Go-tai-ro in the midst of his escort; and where these came from, more, doubtless, are to be found of the same stamp. When the ministers, then, send two governors of Foreign Affairs, as they have done to-day, with instructions to urge upon me and my colleagues the extreme danger of stirring outside our gates, there being so many of these same "loonings" abroad, and requesting that we would consent to imprison ourselves within our respective legations, or take the risk and peril of anything that might happen to ourselves, it is difficult to say what are the proportions of truth and of statecraft which enter into such representations. I could only answer that under no circumstances could I consent to this virtual imprisonment, or release them from their responsibility to afford efficient protection; and, finally, that such danger as they hinted at would reach me just as certainly within the gates of the legation as without.

All speculation on such possible contingencies must, on the other hand, be idle, for the simple reason that nothing the foreign representatives can do, short of abandoning their post, could materially influence the issue, or afford that security which the Regent himself vainly hoped he enjoyed in the capital, surrounded by his own people. It is reported that he sent a dispatch off instantly, to be sent on at the rate of ten miles an hour to his dominions, a distance of some 290 miles, with orders to muster all his armed retainers, and join him without delay.

I thought it right, on receiving the official intelligence, to address a few lines of condolence to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and of congratulation also, at the escape of the Go-tai-ro out of the hands of the assassins. I added, that possessing some surgical experience, my services should be at the disposal of the Regent; but I have little idea that they will be accepted, nor have I much reason to desire it, under all the circumstances. Yet, looking at the low state of their medical and surgical knowledge, it seemed but an act of common humanity, as well as of courtesy, to make the offer, and I trust your Lordship will approve of my having taken this course.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

CHINA.

The news received by the *Arabia*, that the Chinese Government had assented to the demands of England, caused some surprise, but it was soon discovered that the date was not so late as those already to hand, and that the intelligence was therefore false.

Advices from Point de Galle, Ceylon, to the 28th May state that the steamer *Malabar*, with Lord ELGIN and Baron GROS on board, was wrecked when about to leave Galle harbor on the 22d May. All the passengers and crew, and the mails were saved, but all bullion and baggage sank with the ship, and the Ambassadors lost their credentials and papers.

The Ambassadors would leave Galle on the 6th of June for Hong Kong.

From Canton the dates are May 6. No answer had been received from the Chinese Government to the second communication from the British Minister.

The Chinese were making extensive preparations for resistance.

The Allied forces occupied Chusan on the 21st of April, without resistance.

The rebel disturbances near Canton were over, and trade had improved; but in the vicinity of Shanghai the movements of the rebels were becoming more alarming, and trade was stagnant.

A telegram dated Hong Kong, May 7, says there had been no alteration in the rates of Exchange.

The English force from Hong Kong was to leave for the Peiho on the 15th May.

The China mail would probably reach England in season for the American portion to be forwarded in the *Fulton*.

NEWS BY THE PALESTINE.

QUEBEC, Monday, July 9.

The steamship *Palestine* from Liverpool 27th, *via* Londonderry 28th ult., passed Father Point at 7:40 P. M. yesterday and reached this port to-day. Owing to an interruption of the wires the news could not be telegraphed from Farther Point to New-York.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* from New-York arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* from Quebec arrived at Queenstown 27th.

The steamship *Saxonia* from New-York arrived at Cowes night of the 27th.

The news which is one day later is quite unimportant.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Thursday, June 28.

The English funds closed heavy last evening. There were no gold operations at the Bank. The new Sardinian loan is expected to be offered at Turin for public subscription by the first of July.

The *Star* gives an apparently authentic account of the proceedings of the Committee of the House of Commons relative to the conflict of the two Houses. It states that the report agreed to was not wholly Bright nor wholly Walpole, and that the Committee has not with much spirit vindicated of the privilege of the Lower House. The report will probably be laid on the table to-night.

A numerous meeting of the working classes was held at Paddington Green last night to consider the question of the present high price of provisions. Resolutions were passed that the present famine price is not justifiable, and has resulted from a system of monopoly and class legislation.

ROBERT BROUGH, the author and dramatist, is dead.

The *Post* has a telegraph announcing that the Sultan has established a council of finance, charged with drawing up regulations necessary for a good administration, and arranging the details of the receipts and expenditures of the State.

The *Times* says the promised Neapolitan Constitution comes too late.

The French mail is detained—blowing hard in the channel.

The journal *Des Debats* expresses surprise at the extraordinary language of the London papers respecting the review of volunteers at Hyde Park, only twenty thousand being present.

The *Siecle* declares the Papal loan contrary to the tradition of the Church. Every council held has excommunicated lenders at interest, and contributions of Peter-pence has signally failed.

A Palermo letter says that GARIBALDI lost upwards of 900 men in the conflict of the 27th and 28th May.

PARIS, Thursday, June 28.

The *Moniteur* publishes a Convention between France and England relative to the division of the captures in China.

The *Moniteur* also announces that the funeral of Prince JEROME will take place on Tuesday next.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 28.

COTTON—Sales yesterday and to-day, 20,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and for export. The market closes dull but steady.

BREADSTUFFS—quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS—dull.

LONDON, Thursday, June 28.

Consols closed to-day at 93¼ for account, ex dividend.

POSTAGE TO SAVOY AND THE DISTRICT OF NICE.—Washington papers state that the rates of postage established by the United States and French postal treaty for the correspondence exchanged between this country and France, will hereafter be applicable also to the correspondence originating in or destined to Savoy and the district of Nice, those territories having been reunited to France. Letters addressed to Savoy and the district of Nice, should therefore be forwarded exclusively in the mail to France—the single rates of postage being fifteen cents the *quarter ounce*; prepayment optional.

FOURTH OF JULY IN RHODE ISLAND.

Reception of the Declaration in 1776—Rhode Island Struck the First Blow—Bishop Clark's Oration—The First Regatta—"Yale" Wins the Prize—Ecclesiastic and Civic Celebration at Seekonk—Newman's Historical Address—The First Mayor of New-York a Native of Rehoboth—The First English Concordance in the World, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, July 5, 1860.

It hardly seems possible that only eighty-four years have departed since the birth of our great and powerful nation—when the colonies emerged from a despotic thraldom into the broad sunlight and pure atmosphere of perfect freedom and independence. During this little over three-quarters of a century the rapid strides in wealth, power, and practical greatness which have distinguished the country, have not been in any part of the land more perceptibly felt, and patriotically appreciated, than here in New-England and in Rhode Island—where has been planted and developed one of the most powerful elements of our national wealth and prosperity, and one of the chief dependencies of the people. "Domestic manufactures" ultimately became one of the rallying shouts of the Revolution. Here in Rhode Island the first factory was successfully established in the making of cotton-cloths, and from that single mill there has multiplied hundreds of the busy temples of industry, employing thousands of hands and daily emptying into the treasury of the people millions of revenue. There is hardly a running stream in the State that does not turn a water-wheel. The tinkling bells of the village factory may be heard in almost every portion of the State, and the bobbin and spindle are every day turning out the clothes we wear, the goods in which we trade, and enabling us to enjoy the blessings of the freedom bequeathed to us, through the sacrifices of an ancestry oppressed with unjust taxation, and the most tyrannical restrictions.

Rhode Island has cause to indulge a peculiar pride in the celebration of this glorious anniversary of national independence, inasmuch as she claims, with justice, the immortal honor of striking the first blow in the War of the Revolution. The affair of the sloop *Gaspee* has become a familiar fact. Romance and song have employed and sung its story, and at the time of the Revolution, when the colony was all excitement on account of the bold and resolute feat, some one wrote a doggerel verse concluding as follows:

"Now, for to find these people out,
King GEORGE has offered very stout,
One thousand pounds to find out one,
That wounded WM. DUDDINGTON.
* * * * *
But let him try his utmost skill,
I'm apt to think he never will
Find out any of those hearts of gold,
Though he should offer fifty-fold."

ROGER WILLIAMS may be truly called the author of the first edition of the Declaration of American Independence, for in his letter to Minister COTTON about 1644, will be found first promulgated in America, the doctrine of pure Democracy. In this respect also, this State has cause to take pride.

Eighty-four years ago, yesterday, Rhode Island received the intelligence of the Declaration; and in the General Assembly, which was then in session, an act was passed approving the resolution of Congress, and that they "do most solemnly engage that we will support the said General Congress with our lives and fortunes." The Assembly provided that "thirteen cannon be discharged at Fort Liberty (Newport) upon reading the said proclamation, and that the brigade be drawn up on parade in thirteen divisions, and immediately after discharge of cannon, make discharge of musketry." For many succeeding years the Declaration was not publicly read, for it was considered as being a declaration of war with Great Britain. Later generations have fulfilled the sagacious prophecy of the patriot JOHN ADAMS in celebrating the great event "with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations." In this spirited and enthusiastic manner Rhode Island yesterday commemorated the birth of the Republic. The military of the city, in their gay and brilliant uniforms, with flashing bullion and nodding plumes, the stirring strains of martial music, the never-ceasing moving throng of human beings, the snapping of crackers and torpedoes, the display of flags from every house-top and flag-staff, attested the high interest of the day, and was an echo of that other glowing sentiment of the patriot JOHN ADAMS, "Independence now and independence forever."

Rhode Island has another cause for peculiar pride and joy in every recurrence of the anniversary which celebrates the independence of the nation. It may not be generally known, although history has long recorded it, that this little State—the smallest in the Confederacy—has a declaration of Independence of her own. Two months before the report of the Declaration of National Independence in Congress was made, the Assembly of Rhode Island passed an act repealing "An act for the more effectual securing to his Majesty the allegiance of his subjects in this his Colony and Dominion of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," and altering the forms of commissions, of all writs and processes in the Courts, and of the oaths prescribed by law. It embodied the spirit which had pervaded the people for many years. The colony of Rhode Island aimed early at independence. The Stamp act produced the wildest excitement and called out popular odium and execration. Disastrous riots followed. The spirit of ROGER WILLIAMS was aroused, and the deputies were reminded that "it is for liberty, that liberty for which our fathers fought, that liberty which is dearer to a generous mind than life itself, that we now contend. The cause is vast and important." The "Gaspee" destruction and the war which followed, were the results of this spirit, and the conclusion of all was this virtual declaration of independence to allegiance to the British Crown. This was the vital clause:

"Be it therefore enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof *it is enacted*, that an act entitled 'An act for the more effectual securing to His Majesty the allegiance of his subjects in this his Colony and Dominion of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,' be *and the same is hereby repealed*."

Thus, on the 4th May, 1776, Rhode Island announced herself an independent State.

The oration delivered yesterday by Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Grace Church, was a manly and high-toned production, conservative yet progressive in its character, and fully sustained the high reputation of its author as a forcible and eloquent writer and orator. The theme was eminently fit for the times and the occasion. He urged earnestly that the day might be forever regarded as a national Sabbath of joy and thanksgiving. No man can feel himself exempt from solemn obligation to hallow this sacred festival. He noticed some of the memories which impart to the day peculiar sanctity, and circumstances connected with our national birth, which indicate for us a peculiar destiny. These were the progress of science, the arts, philosophy, education, geographical position, and the experience of the past. The agitation of the Slavery question was to give the country one of its severest trials. He rejoiced that there were two parties at the South, because there were two at the North, and he thought whoever succeeded in the approaching campaign, whether it be the sturdy, honest, strong-hearted LINCOLN; or the energetic, powerful, strong-minded DOUGLAS; or the accomplished, experienced, statesmanlike BELL; or the courteous, captivating and eloquent BRECKINRIDGE, the next Administration would be more judiciously and wisely conducted, and the integrity of the Union more secure, because of the fact. All good men should take an interest in politics. Good men in office are more essential than sound platforms. Bad men will knock a hole through the soundest platform. He reviewed the power of public opinion. He adored the man who would lose reputation rather than violate his conscience. The virtues we want are patience and faith. Some are despairing of the Republic and the success of this Government. To them he would say: Be hopeful. We are moving on towards high noon;—hardly out of the twilight yet, it may be—but, thank God, it is the twilight of the morning, and the hour-hand on the great dial-plate of Time never goes back. Slowly and silently, except when it strikes at long intervals the progressive epochs of the world, it advances towards the meridian."

During the oration of Bishop CLARK, he eloquently spoke of the race who were the aborigines of the soil, and the loss which our success has entailed upon them. It would have been fortunate if the whole nation could have heard this eloquent and touching tribute of justice and sympathy, the burning words of condemnation upon the course pursued with the Western Indians, and the sad little incident which followed. He asked if nothing could be done to save the little remnants that remain? Must the nation go on paying the cost of wars, which are waged for no other purpose than to get possession of the Indian territory. The wrongs of this people cry to Heaven against us. Would that public sentiment might be aroused from its apathy in season, or else the last vestige of the red-man's wigwam will be swept from the face of the earth. A happy incident followed the close of the oration. It drew out the tenderest emotions of the large audience. Father BESSON, who is now traveling in New-England, accompanied by an Indian maiden named LASCOQUA, was present, and at the request of the President of the day, she rose to sing a plaintive Indian melody. The house was hushed and still, disturbed only by the flutter of

handkerchiefs and fans. Slowly the maiden warbled in her peculiar Indian manner, a requiem to her dying race. Her strains were clear and musical, and not a heart in the vast audience but what seemed touched with sad sympathy, even unto tears, at the interesting scene. The band responded with a dirge. As the Indian maid sat down I could not help dwelling upon that solemn passage in Mr. CASS' celebrated speech, "We have extinguished their council fires and plowed up the bones of their fathers. Their population has diminished with lamentable rapidity and those tribes that remain, like the lone column of a falling temple, exhibit but the sad relics of their former strength."

Yesterday afternoon occurred the first regatta of any importance in Providence waters. The beautiful sheet of water between the "Old Red Bridge" and Pawtucket was selected as the scene. The river is about half a mile in width, and its banks rise into miniature hills on either side, with a picturesque undulation. Pine and chestnut trees grow thrifty upon the banks, and afford excellent shade. The shore is sufficiently wide and hard to walk almost the whole length on both sides. Early before the races people began to collect upon the shore, and carriages, oxcarts and wagons arrived in great numbers and deposited their loads upon the shore. Pleasure yachts and small steamers, gaily decked in flags, and having on board full cargoes of fair women, soon appeared at the scene, and took their stations. The Judges' boat then made her advent, followed by a continuous line of small craft. The sky was somewhat cloudy, yet bright enough to reflect the gay scene in pleasing colors in the placid waters of the Seekonk. The air was just right for rowing. At 5 o'clock, by a signal gun, the entries for the first race of single scull lapstreak wherries came into line. The distance to be rowed was two miles. The shores were at this time dotted over with thousands of people. Bands of music were stationed on both sides, and lent a charm to the excitement. The *Nathalie* and *Wenona*, of Boston, and *Pilot*, of Brown University, were entered. "Ready—Go," was the signal, and all started in good time. The *Pilot* broke an oar-lock, and left the race to the *W.* and *N.* The *Wenona* took the lead, and came to the buoy in 20:15. The *Nathalie* came up in 20:24, and *Pilot* in 24:38. The first prize of $50 was awarded to the *W.*, and the second to the *N.* The interest now became lively. At a signal gun, the second entries—double scull boats—came into position. They were *Die Vernon*, of Providence, rowed by the brothers JUDSON, sons of the distinguished missionary, and *L'Hirondell*, of Jamaica Plain. It was the prettiest race of all. The water was smooth, the boats of fine model, and well-formed crews, and an excellent start was made by both. Nobly did the muscle tell upon the oars, and the boats shot ahead together with lightning speed. Applause followed the *Vernon*. Soon the *L'Hirondell* got ahead, and passed the stake boat on the return. The *Vernon* came nearly up, but the Jamaica boys tested their muscle, and left them behind, gaining the buoy in 18:54. The *Die Vernon* 19:16. First prize was $60, second prize $40. The great race between "Brown" and "Yale" was now anticipated, and was to be the chief feature of the Regatta. The *Brunonia*, (shell,) of Brown University, rowed gracefully up to the outside start. Her boys showed grit and muscle. The *Yale* (shell) drew the inside starting-point, and she came up in fine style, evidently ready to win. The other boats entered were *Thulia*, (lapstreak,) of Yale College; the *Rough and Ready*, a whale-boat of Providence, and the *Una*, (lap.,) with a picked crew of Hartford. The *Yale* broke an oar-lock just before starting, which had to be remedied, to satisfaction. Every eye was on the look out, for it was supposed that some opinion could be formed at this race in respect to the annual Worcester Regatta. "Go!" rung out on the still air. The *Brunonia* got a magnificent start. Every pull of her crew almost jumped her out of water. But at the fourth pull an out-rigger broke, and amid universal expressions of surprise and regret, she withdrew. The other boats went on with electric speed, and turning the one-and-a-half-mile stake (three-mile race) she came in on the "home stretch" in good style, reaching the buoy in 21:38½; *Thulia*, 22:15; *Una*, 23:25, each of them slow time. *Yale* was greeted with prolonged applause, in which the "Brown" boys cheered vociferously. She received the first and largest prize of $150, and the *Thulia* the second, of $90.

A good deal might be said of the relative merits of the boats which contended here and those which are to enter the great College race on the 24th inst., at Worcester. The three great competitors undoubtedly are the *Harvard*, the *Yale* and the *Brunonia*, now ranked as they are written. They are all shell-boats of splendid construction, the last two weighing respectively 170 and 195 lbs. The recent Boston regatta has demonstrated the muscle of the *Harvard* to be equal to three miles in 18.53½, noble pulling, and never yet beat. The *Yale* has pulled the distance in about 19.50, and the *Brunonia* has done it in 19.30, while training. The *Harvard* has an excellent crew in point of size and muscle, and are in the habit of vigorous training and much public practice. The *Yale* crew have an admirable boat—some judges say the finest shell model they ever saw. It was built by MCKAY, of New-York. The crew are rather large and weighty for the boat, yet very fine rowers, and have practiced some two years. The Brunonia have practiced only three months with their shell, which is far the most weighty, and yet have showed no mean comparison in point of skill, muscle and endurance. Who then stands the best chance ultimately for the championship? I reply, the "Browns" and the *Brunonia*, if they make the same rapid progress in the future as they have made in the past.

CELEBRATION AT SEEKONK.

A great celebration occurred, yesterday, at Seekonk—a vicinity of sacred recollections—where ROGER WILLIAMS built his cabin, and BLACKSTONE, the first white settler of Boston, lived for forty years and died—where SAMUEL NEWMAN, one of the early celebrated divines of New-England, preached and labored, and prepared the first full concordance of the Bible in the world—where BENJ. WEST, the philosophic astronomer, was born and lived—where the first blood in King PHILIP's war was shed, and the last of his warriors captured—where was born, and lived for many years, and died, THOMAS WILLETT, the first Mayor of New-York, and the native place of JOHN BROWN, who served as Governor's Assistant for seventeen years. He was the first magistrate in the United Colonies who raised his voice against the coercive support of the Ministry, taking the stand that all Church support should be voluntary. The celebration was ecclesiastical and civic. SAMUEL C. NEWMAN, A. M., of Pawtucket, delivered an historical oration of two hours in length, embracing the history of the origin and settlement of the town, which was the mother of six other towns, whose people had this day come home as a family gathering to pay a tribute to the memory of its founder. He gave a detailed biography of Rev. SAMUEL NEWMAN, the founder, and his ancestor, and spoke of his religious and intellectual character, and his theological labors, and of the great fact that the infant town then a wilderness could claim the honor of producing *the first full concordance in English of the Holy Bible and Apocrypha ever written*—a monument of learning, genius, industry and skill. The first edition was printed at London in 1643; the second was prepared in this town and printed at London in 1650, and the third and last, was prepared here and printed in London in 1658, and here (exhibiting a copy of the work) is the identical copy he reserved for his own [illegible]. His London publishers failed, and there is not an instance of more flagrant wrong committed on a toiling scholar, about leaving the world, and unable to speak for himself at a distance of 3,000 miles, than the fraud to which this man was subjected. His book was republished under the high-sounding title of the *Cambridge Concordance*, faintly crediting its authorship to the initial letters S. N. Many of the facts of this discourse have been gathered during a studious life of only fifty years, and are new and valuable additions to the history of the country. There are developments of quaint and curious customs among the early colonial inhabitants, and I have been permitted to make these extracts, which will be read and preserved with interest:

The second meeting-house of the town had two sets of galleries, one above the other, and disappeared in 1814, four years after this present house was erected, in 1810. In the absence of bells, they beat the drums to give notice of the time for public worship, and seating the meeting, according to seniority, and other orders of respectability, was the delicate task of a Standing Committee. In some parts of New-England, it was the custom to preach by the hour, as measured by the hour-glass, and the preacher must preach until the sand had run out, whether his ideas had all run out or not, but such was not the case with this people; they had an able minister, who measured his discourse by its importance, and his ability in condensing it. The first settlers of this place were generally men of good abilities, and of more than ordinary education for those times; but they were an isolated plantation, as the record shows, when, in 1649, they appointed a Committee to employ a surveyor to ascertain the way to Dedham, a journey now traveled in forty minutes. The first act of "naturalization" in the colonies was the admittance, about this time, of a very faithful Indian to the privileges of citizenship. There was a religious purity, much innocent merriment, and general neighborhood sociality, and *barley beer* made by the *Goody*, or mother of the family, was the common beverage when they exceeded water. In a plain, unsophisticated manner, with pitch-pine knots whittled into candles, they spent their Winter evenings in teaching children to read, write and cipher, and in cheerful social parties, frequently attended by their smiling pastor. The girls, though constant at church, were hardly considered marriageable until in addition to their daily practice in the art of housekeeping, they could show a pillow-case full of stockings of their own knitting, and woolen, linen, and tow dresses enough, spun with their own hands, to last them till their first born daughter would be old enough to pull flax. With all their simplicity of social condition, they were a pious, intelligent, law-abiding, and hospitable people, exhibiting much of genuine goodness, and left an example that entitles the soil that here they once trod to be regarded as consecrated ground."

The speaker thought there was a three-fold connecting idea, through which may be seen the gradual development of our childhood of colonial history and our manhood in the final independent Union of States. One great point of this development occurred in 1652, through the medium of coinage.

The coinage of money has, in all nations, ever been considered a prerogative of the Government, and devices upon coin are intended as emblematic of some leading proclivity of the people. The first coin struck in North America, at Boston, in 1652, was intended as a Liberty coin. It was in later times, and for special reasons, called the "Pine Tree Shilling," but it was no such thing. It was as bold an effort at a Declaration of Independence as they then dare make, and was founded on the following passages from the 17th chapter of Ezekiel: "Thus saith the Lord God: A great eagle, with great wings, long winged, full of feathers which had divers colors, came unto Lebanon and took the highest branch of the cedar. Thus saith the Lord God, I will also take of the highest branch of the high cedar, and will set it. I will crop off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon an high mountain and eminent, &c."

It is quite a remarkable feature in the prophet Ezekiel that the success of man under Divine Providential Blessing, is variously typified under the idea of a ring within a ring—the first as enclosing the acts of men, and the outer ring as the surrounding Providential protection. We are now prepared to present the solution of this prophetic riddle as exhibited in the first coin erroneously, but for reason of fear called the pine-tree shillings, pence, &c. The coin has a *cedar* tree enclosed in a ring with the word "Massachusetts" in an outer ring, and on the opposite side "1652," XII. pence" in the inner ring, and "New-England" in the outer ring or between the two rings. This coin was thus struck in the time of the Commonwealth under CROMWELL, when the restraints of monarchy were hardly thought of in the Colonies. They thought that they were a full grown goodly cedar, but they were too fast; the time indicated in Ezekiel's riddle had not yet come. In a little time CHARLES II. came to the Throne, monarchy was restored, and they began to be fearful about their coin. The King's Commissioners reported it to him, but knew nothing about the riddle of Liberty contained in it. Sir THOS. TEMPLE, who was well acquainted in New-England and a sound friend to the Colonies, and yet a confident of the King, suddenly ameliorated much of the King's ill feeling from this encroachment upon his prerogative in coinage. The King asked Sir THOMAS how they dared to coin money contrary to law? He took some of these shillings from his pocket, and showing them to the King, remarked evasively, that these people knew but little about law—that they were merely for convenience, not supposing that there would be any objections. The King asked what tree that was. Sir THOMAS told him that it was the Royal Oak of Boscobel. [CHARLES II. when routed by CROMWELL at Worcester, saved his life by hiding in the boughs of an oak tree, afterwards named the Royal Oak, and Sir THOMAS thus evasively called the tree on the coin "Royal Oak," adding that they dare not put his name on, being then under the Commonwealth.] The King smilingly said, "They are a set of honest dogs—let them make their shillings." And they continued to coin their shillings and pence without much alteration, calling it an oak or a pine as best suited their whim, only keeping out of sight the original secret of their *cedar tree* coin.

Through such gradual developments of the spirit of liberty the Colonies became independent, and after a youthful existence of eighty-four years, now present a spectacle of power and greatness never before witnessed in the history of the world.

HIPPARCHUS.

Cliniques of Dr. Valentine Mott at the University Medical College.

REPORTED BY SAMUEL W. FRANCIS, M. D.

This is the title of a duodecimo of strikingly elegant appearance, whose young author (a son of the learned and venerable Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS,) has made his first experiment in publication by a production very creditable in all particulars, except the unpardonable frequency of gross typographical errors. In justice to himself and his readers, he should have refused to accept the work from the printer, and have obtained a new edition immediately.

It is a very faithful account of many interesting cases treated by the justly-renowned Professor whose name it bears. Medical men of experience, as well as students and young practitioners, will find it worthy of careful perusal and of occasional consultation by way of reference. Its diction is clear and full, and not marked by any peculiarities unusual in a very young writer. It gives encouraging promise of future success and usefulness in this department.

LAW REPORTS.

The West Washington Market Case.

THE ARGUMENTS NOT CONCLUDED.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.—The argument on the motion to set aside the judgment in this case, was proceeded with before Justice INGRAHAM, at a Special Term, and Mr. McKeon first concluded his remarks.

Mr. McKeon contended that the affidavits of Messrs. Busteed and Dean were in conflict, as to the manner in which the case was conducted before Justice Potter upon the trial. Also, that the statement of Mr. Busteed that he had no conversation with Judge Dean in regard to the case, after the trial, was contradicted by Judge Dean and the Comptroller.

Mr. McKeon then quoted the opinion of Justice Mullen, giving the opinion of the General Term in the Sharp case, holding that the Court could relieve a client from the effects of negligence or fraud upon the part of counsel. Mr. McKeon also contended that the consent of Mr. Busteed to the payment of $30,000, to Taylor and Brennan, after the judgment of Justice Roosevelt, which was only *pro forma*, was an act which entitled the City to the relief applied for by this motion.

The transfer of the Commissioners of the Land Office of the back rents of this market to Taylor & Brennan, dated 30th April, 1858, was an act which they had no power to perform. They could get no such powers from the revised statutes. Mr. Busteed's affidavit that he never heard of this resolution until June, 1860, was most remarkable. Upon the examination of Mr. Andrews, who was Chief Marshal under Mr. Busteed, he was not even asked the question whether or not he had heard of these resolutions. This was an omission to which counsel wished to call the attention of the Court.

Mr. McKeon then severely animadverted upon the Land Commissioners for having transferred the back rents of this market belonging to the State to Taylor & Brennan. In conclusion he believed the judgment would be set aside, and that Justice INGRAHAM would receive the gratitude of the public for making the order.

Judge Edmonds then addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiffs. They were glad that amid all the gratuitous charges of fraud and the cruelty imposed upon the plaintiffs by this motion, to have an opportunity to show that there was no fraud, and that there had not even been an instance of fraud shown by the defendants. No particular person was charged with the perpetration of fraud, and the plaintiffs were left to wander through a maze of papers to ascertain upon whom the charges were made, without success. Was it the Court or the counsel, the City or the State, the Referee or the jury, that were guilty of fraud. Was it the Land Office, or some other of the State Departments. Counsel was equally at a loss to know for what the motion was made. It was an outrageous proceeding. The plaintiffs offered the Comptroller in January last to consent to have the judgment opened upon the condition that the plaintiffs should be allowed to increase the damages claimed from £500,000 to $1,500,000. Both counsel and client had made this offer to the Comptroller. It appeared by the papers in the case that this offer had never been communicated by the Comptroller to the Corporation until quite recently, and then as though it had been as recently made. Nor had he communicated the fact to his own counsel, Mr. Noyes, at all. For this reason—this offer having been made—there was no occasion for this motion. The Comptroller had also approved of a bill which it was proposed to submit to the Legislature for the purpose of settling the matter there. He now professed never to have approved of that bill, but counsel knew he had done so when it was submitted. It now appeared that the Comptroller's counsel had been from the beginning opposed to the bill.

Mr. Edmonds here stated that they were now ready to stand by that offer.

Justice INGRAHAM asked Mr. Noyes why not end the motion if that was the case. Mr. Noyes said they were willing to end the matter in case the plaintiffs would give up possession, and pay back the proceeds of the receivership, which they had pocketed.

Justice INGRAHAM said he only asked the question to find the point of difference between counsel—which he now saw. The argument then proceeded, counsel entering into a long argument and citing many authorities on the points of eminent domain and riparian ownership, which were raised upon the trial.

Justice INGRAHAM asked how the question of title could be raised upon this motion? Mr. Edmonds responded that they intended to show that it was conceded by all parties concerned that the City was not entitled to possession, and that the title was in the State, thus showing that consent to the acts imputed to Mr. Busteed as fraud and collusion, were in fact but fair and honorable dealing. In that view of the case Judge Emonds was allowed to proceed, but had not concluded when the Court adjourned until 12 M., to-day (Tuesday.)

Too Young by Half.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A TRIP TO EUROPE.

Esther Black, by her Guardian, vs. Morritz G. Black.—The parties to this action are of highly-respectable families, the parents of each having wealth and a good position in society. The action is to obtain an order declaring a marriage between the plaintiff and defendant null and void, on the ground that the plaintiff was an infant under the age of fourteen years.

The complaint shows that the plaintiff did not become fourteen years of age until the 18th of October, 1859, and that she was married on the 4th of June of that year. The plaintiff avers that her marriage was without the knowledge or consent of her parents, and that it was an offence under the statute on the part of the defendant.

The case now came up before Justice SUTHERLAND, at Chambers, on a motion on the part of the plaintiff, for the appointment of a Referee to take the testimony. The case was thereupon referred to B. Leffingwell, Esq.

The bride is now in Europe, being sent thither by her parents. She, however, makes this application herself.

T. G. Swartwout, for plaintiff; A. Frank, for defendant.

Surrogate's Court.

MR. CHARLES GOODYEAR'S WILL.

The will of Charles Goodyear, the celebrated inventor and patentee in India-rubber fabrics, has been offered for probate before the Surrogate, Hon. EDWARD C. WEST.

The will bears date June 9, 1860. The testator leaves to his widow one-third of all his estate in lieu of dower. The remaining two-thirds he gives to be distributed to his children, and the child or children of any deceased child, who are to take per stirpes and not per capita, to his adopted daughter and her two sisters, distributing among them a portion equal to the share of one of his own children, thus: One moiety of such portion to the adopted daughter, and one quarter to each of her sisters, and to the child or children of the testator's deceased brother, Henry B. Goodyear.

The widow, Chas. Goodyear and James A. Dow are appointed executors.

A citation has been issued returnable Aug. 2[illegible].

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Application of Conover.* Motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Conant* vs. *House.* Execution set aside, &c.

Correction.

THE WILL OF THE LATE JOHN WALTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please correct an error in your paper in relation to my brother's will, which reads, "He assigns the care and custody of his daughters, during their minority, to his wife, ELLEN M. WALTON." It should read, "to his mother, SARAH WALTON." By so doing you will oblige, yours, &c., WM. T. WALTON.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 9.

$500	Ind. State 5s	89	100	Mich. Cen. R. s60	49
6,000	Tenn. 6s '90	89⅞	11	do	49⅛
3,000	Mo. State 6s	81	50	do	49¼
3,000	Cal. State 7s	89⅛	200	do b30	49¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	95⅛	100	do s10	49¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101	250	do s30	49¾
10,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	92⅛	100	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	14⅞
4,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8 ℘ c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	97¾	250	do	14⅛
			100	do	14⅝
4,000	M. So. 2d M. B.	55⅛	200	Mh.S.&N.Ia.G.Stk.	32
5,000	do	55	100	do s20	32
10,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	45	50	do s45	32
3,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	99	400	do b60	32¼
6	Bank of Commerce	100	100	do b60	32⅜
7	Ocean Bank	99	100	do	32⅞
5	Metropolitan Bank	110⅛	50	do	32¼
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	91¼	172	Panama Railroad	127
100	do s10	91¼	200	do b60	127¾
50	do s10	91¾	210	do	127⅛
100	do c	91¾	760	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64¾
150	N. Y. Central R.	82⅞	250	do b30	65
260	do b60	83	2900	do	65
700	do	83	50	do s10	65
100	do s60	83	600	do b60	65¼
100	do s60	83⅛	200	do b45	65¼
200	do b60	83¼	100	do b30	65⅛
327	do	83¼	60	Gal. & Chic. R. b60	66⅝
250	do b60	83¼	261	do	66¾
111	Erie Railroad	20⅛	750	do	67
250	do	20⅛	200	do s60	66¾
100	do s30	20¼	100	do b30	67
50	do s60	20¼	100	do s10	67
300	do	20⅜	250	do b60	67¼
50	do s30	20⅜	250	do	67⅞
100	Hudson R. R. s60	49	200	Clev. & T. R. b60	32⅛
50	do s10	49⅛	300	do	32⅛
50	do	49⅛	100	do s10	32⅛
750	do b60	49⅛	400	do	32⅜
550	do	49⅜	460	do	32¼
200	Harlem Railroad	12½	100	do	32⅛
300	Harlem R. Pref.	39⅛	200	do b60	32⅜
100	do	39⅛	50	do s60	32⅛
800	do b60	39½	1510	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	72
250	Reading Railroad	41½	50	do b10	73
100	do b60	41⅝	1100	do b60	74¼
100	do b30	41¾	200	do s60	72
600	do	41⅝	250	do	71⅝
250	Chi., B. & Quin. R.	76	100	Indianap. & Cin. R.	44⅛
50	do	75⅞	100	do	44
50	do	75¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s '65	100⅛	100	N. Y. Cen. R. b15	83⅛
1,000	Cal. State 7s	89¼	100	do	83⅛
6,000	Mo. State 6s	81¼	150	do	83⅜
1,000	Br. City W. Ln.	103⅛	450	do b15	83¼
1,000	do	103⅛	400	do	83¾
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	96⅛	150	Erie Railroad	20⅜
5,000	E. R. 5th M. B.	69¼	200	do b60	20⅛
4,000	N. Ia. 1st M.	88	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	32¼
5,000	M. So. 1st M. B.	88	100	do	32⅜
2,000	M. So. 2d M. B.	55	50	Panama Railroad	127⅛
10	St. Nicholas Bank	93	50	do s30	127⅜
15	Del. & Hud. Cnl. Co.	97	100	Ill. C. R. Sc'p. b30	65
50	Bruns. City Ld. Co.	6¼	400	do	65
200	Chi. & R. I. R.	72	100	do s30	64⅞
100	do s30	72¼	200	do b60	65¼
350	do	72½	200	Clev. & Tol. R. b60	32⅛
300	do s60	72⅛	100	do b60	31⅞
200	do s30	72⅜	50	Indianapolis & C. R.	44
2200	do s60	72¼			

MONDAY, July 9—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of June, were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to complete, in an official form, the summary results of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York, for the fiscal or Treasury year, 1860, which ended on 30th ult. During the month of June the entries of Foreign Merchandise were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$11,870,400
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	4,487,109
Free Goods	2,765,008
Total entries	$19,122,517
Against June, 1859	23,583,929
Decrease this season	$4,461,412

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $38,272. The value of Merchandise, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Public Warehouse during the month, is $2,268,377, or $2,218,732 less than the amount which went into Warehouse, so that the value of Imported Merchandise actually marketed during the month is $16,903,785, against $19,718,104 marketed in June of last year.

The Exports from the port of New-York for the month of June were:

In Domestic Produce		$8,307,774
Foreign Goods Reëxported		686,692
Specie		8,842,080
Total allowances		$17,836,546
Against June, 1859:		
In Domestic Produce	$4,880,395	
Foreign Reëxports	313,777	
Specie	7,496,418	$12,691,153
Increase in June this season		$5,145,393

We subjoin our usual comparison by months of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York, beginning with the current Treasury, or fiscal year, July 1, 1859:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	vs. 1858-'59. From July 1, '58.
July	27,111,000	18,469,000
August	24,301,000	19,556,000
September	16,459,000	15,335,000
October	12,987,000	13,454,000
November	14,728,000	10,501,000
December	18,724,000	13,282,000
January	21,528,000	19,377,000
February	19,166,000	18,756,000
March	23,495,000	20,739,000
April	16,922,000	22,153,000
May	16,797,000	23,430,000
June	19,123,000	23,584,000
Total	$231,341,000	$218,636,000
Foreign Specie	2,376,000	1,591,000
Total fiscal year	$233,717,000	$220,227,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859-60. From July, '59.	vs. 1858-59. From July, '58.
July	$4,988,000	$4,772,000
August	5,151,000	4,660,000
September	4,947,000	3,522,000
October	4,753,000	5,263,000
November	5,323,000	3,482,000
December	6,382,000	3,700,000
January	5,299,000	3,762,000
February	5,690,000	3,284,000
March	6,999,000	5,378,000
April	6,639,000	5,951,000
May	5,812,000	5,181,000
June	8,308,000	4,880,000
Total	$70,250,000	$53,805,000
Foreign reëxported	9,789,000	5,770,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859-60. From July 1, '59.	vs. 1858-59. From July 1, '58.
July	10,051,000	2,801,000
August	6,410,000	2,202,000
September	9,268,000	3,240,000
October	5,344,000	3,028,000
November	4,383,000	472,000
December	2,062,000	1,898,000
January	854,000	2,306,000
February	977,000	2,371,000
March	2,382,000	3,344,000
April	2,996,000	6,239,000
May	5,530,000	11,421,000
June	8,842,000	7,497,000
Total fiscal year	$58,099,000	$46,840,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—FISCAL YEAR.

	1859-60. From July 1, '59.	1858-59. From July 1, '58.
Domestic Produce	$70,250,000	$53,805,000
Foreign Reëxported	9,789,000	5,770,000
Specie	58,099,000	46,840,000
Total	$138,138,000	$106,415,000
Increase this year		$31,723,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1859-60. From July, '59.	vs. 1858-59. From July, '58.
July	4,851,246	3,387,305
August	4,243,010	3,545,118
September	2,906,500	2,672,935
October	2,318,750	2,054,884
November	2,157,154	1,706,520
December	2,843,388	2,020,898
January	3,899,166	3,478,471
February	3,378,043	3,328,686
March	3,477,548	2,164,011
April	2,442,307	2,212,080
May	2,466,462	2,014,520
June	2,724,193	3,214,596
Total fiscal year	$37,711,923	$34,889,962

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1859-60. From July 1.		1858-59. From July 1.	
July 13	$1,741,879	July 14	$1,401,713
July 27	2,145,000	July 27	1,603,817
Aug. 11	1,862,691	Aug. 12	1,527,286
Aug. 27	2,126,338	Aug. 27	1,434,674
Sept. 12	2,046,002	Sept. 11	1,696,639
Sept. 26	2,043,363	Sept. 28	1,570,000
Oct. 17	1,883,670	Oct. 15	1,322,605
Oct. 25	1,871,550	Oct. 28	1,472,979
Nov. 10	1,568,107	Nov. 12	1,672,678
Nov. 28	1,721,343	Nov. 28	1,816,552
Dec. 12	1,865,429	Dec. 13	1,643,202
Dec. 24	1,468,234	Dec. 30	1,494,379
Jan. 10	1,788,666	Jan. 12	1,384,664
Jan. 24	1,760,582	Jan. 28	1,210,713
Feb. 10	1,476,625	Feb. 12	1,319,924
Feb. 26	1,393,579	Feb. 27	1,287,967
Feb. 29	382,508	March 13	920,177
March 11	1,198,711	March 29	1,032,314
March 14	147,000	April 13	1,404,029
March 25	898,730	April 25	1,723,352
March 29	155,110	May 14	1,483,436
April 10	1,146,211	May 28	1,938,699
April 27	1,455,337	June 13	1,529,595
May 12	1,251,177	June 26	2,041,237
May 28	1,519,703	Total, 12 mos.	$34,931,999
June 13	1,385,652		
June 26	1,541,580		
Total, 12 mos.	$39,784,667		

The comparative result of the commerce of the fiscal year, 1860, at the port of New-York, over the fiscal year 1859, appears, from the foregoing tables, to be, in brief,

An increase in Imports of	$13,491,000
An increase in Exports of	31,723,000
An increase in Gold from California	3,852,000

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 7, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 30:

Increase in Loans	$36,040
Increase in Specie	287,444
Increase in Circulation	598,565
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	143,611

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which shows the interexchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 9, 1859.	July 7, 1860.	June 30, 1860.
Capital	$68,508,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	121,614,633	127,244,241	127,208,201
Specie	22,494,649	22,751,694	22,464,250
Circulation	8,553,061	9,363,727	8,765,162
Gross Deposits	98,490,775	107,874,248	102,496,762
Exchanged	21,477,763	26,542,928	21,309,053
Undrawn	77,013,012	81,331,320	81,187,709
In Sub-Treasury	4,278,410	5,187,468	6,253,377

The steadiness and strength of the Bank averages took the Street rather by surprise this afternoon. The general calculation was on a considerable falling off, in both Loans and Specie. The former, we find, have been kept up by temporary loans at the Manhattan and Artizans' Banks, where the New-York State and City deposits are now large, and some of the other Banks, where the deposit line runs heavy. The Specie average is relieved of the burden of the export movement of the past week or ten days, by the liberal disbursements from the Sub-Treasury and the free receipts of gold by express from Boston and Philadelphia, both of which cities are now debtor to New-York. The circulation, as usual at the close of the half-year and beginning of the month of July, goes up, on the present statement—the increase reaching $598,000.

The Money Market opens this week without alteration in rates since Saturday. The general supply is easy, at 5@5½ ℘ cent. on temporary loan, and 5@6 ℘ cent. on choice mercantile bills 60 days to 6 months indorsed, and 6@7 ℘ cent. on select single names. Bills on London are held by the principal banking houses for an advance of ½ ℘ cent., the present quotation being 109½@110 ℘ cent. The exporters of Bullion find it difficult to command Gold bars or American double eagles within the recent currency of exchange, and while there is no increase in the trade demand for bills there is less disposition to draw on close margin. On Paris the terms are not changed from f.5.14⅜@f.5.13¾. The Cunarder this week sails from Boston.

There is another buoyant market for Stocks to-day, and the speculative excitement decidedly on the increase. Prices for the Railway shares, instead of moving up by fractions, as usual on an ordinary *Bull* market, jump in some cases by 1@2 ℘ cent. The advance since Saturday is on

New-York Central 1½ ℘ cent., closing 84.
New-York and Erie ⅝@1 ℘ cent., closing 20⅛.
Rock Island 1@1½ ℘ cent., closing 72⅝.
Michigan Guaranteed 2 ℘ cent., closing 33⅛.
Cleveland and Toledo ⅝ ℘ cent., closing 32⅛.
Chicago and Galena 1@1½ ℘ cent., closing 67.
Hudson River 2 ℘ cent., closing 50.
Michigan Central 2 ℘ cent., closing 51.
Panama 1⅛ ℘ cent., closing 127⅛.
Pacific Mail 1⅛ ℘ cent., closing 92⅛.
Illinois Central 1⅛ ℘ cent., closing 65⅛.
Harlem Preferred, ⅝ ℘ cent., closing 39⅛.

The highest sales were made after the printed list in the afternoon. The transactions after the formal adjournment of the Brokers were quite large, and the eagerness to buy carried up the quotations rapidly. The New-York Roads rather took the lead of the Western list, although all were firm: For Central 84 ℘ cent., cash, and for Hudson River 50 ℘ cent. was paid at the close. The State Stocks were steady, but attracted less attention than usual, (except New-York 6 ℘ Cents. of 1872, which brought 110 ℘ cent. by private sale,) while the Railway Mortgages advanced rapidly in the bidding at the Exchange Board, without calling out any considerable sums of any one description. Erie Fifths, which last sold at 65, brought 69½ ℘ cent., and the Fourths were wanted at 74 ℘ cent. The Michigan Southern issues were wanted at 88 for the original First Mortgage, and 55@55½ for the Seconds. Terre Haute and Alton Seconds, which were down to 32 ℘ cent. a few months ago, sold at 45 ℘ cent. Sales of Erie Thirds at 92½ ℘ cent. The general market, at 4 o'clock, left off firm.

The receipts of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, for the fourth week in June, were as follows:

From Passengers	$5,651 04
From Freight, &c	11,241 94
Total	$16,892 98
Same week in 1859:	
From Passengers	$4,182 19
From Freight, &c	4,664 81
Total	$8,847 00
Total for June, 1860	$48,024 73
Total for June, 1859	27,851 00
Increase in 1860	$20,173 73

The Southern Bank of New-Orleans has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℘ cent., payable to the Northern stockholders at the Chemical Bank, in this City, on the 16th inst. The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on the 12th inst. Hereafter the dividends of the Company will be made quarterly.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for June were:

June, 1860	$67,428 37
June, 1859	58,357 49
Increase	$9,070 88

The later news by the *Palestine*, Quebec steamer, to-day, is to Thursday P. M., June 28, from London and Liverpool. The Produce markets were much the same as by the *Fulton*. The English Funds dull at 93½ ℘ cent. ex dividend. American Stocks were lower for Illinois Centrals and Erie, but a telegraphic dispatch of 28th June quotes the market firm at the reduced figures; Illinois Central Scrip, 41 discount; Erie, 17; Central, 75; Illinois Central Bonds, 82½; United States fives, 92½ ex coupon.

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$430,604 94
Payments	504,039 42
Balance	5,048,033 75

The receipts include $606,000 for Customs.

Net receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the month of June, were, in

1859	$89,239 09	1860	$93,377 60
Net increase			$4,138 51

The Chicago *Press*, of the 6th inst., remarks that it has watched closely the exchanges received at that office the past week, especially those from the northern part of Illinois, southern part of Wisconsin, and eastern part of Iowa, and they all agree that, so far as heard, no damage has resulted to the Wheat and other crops by the recent storms. In some cases, the Wheat has been thrown down, but not so as to seriously damage it. No signs of rust have appeared. Many of the papers, too, state that the Wheat crop will be heavier than was a short time since anticipated, the heads having filled up better than they seemed at an earlier time to promise.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. July 7.	Loans. June 30.	Specie. July 7.	Specie. June 30.
Bk. of New-York	4,818,609	4,698,219	684,360	717,423
Manhattan Co.	5,190,722	4,755,499	1,213,461	858,445
Merchants' Bank	5,260,464	5,357,968	1,346,344	1,072,437
Mechanics' Bank	3,607,006	3,642,232	657,884	625,809
Union Bank	2,634,593	2,647,107	368,433	352,492
Bk. of America	6,181,520	5,991,273	1,669,079	1,761,106
Phenix Bank	2,988,575	3,008,578	369,762	347,951
City Bank	2,401,499	2,393,867	572,746	396,787
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,471,463	1,477,718	168,467	229,113
Fulton Bank	1,586,502	1,589,086	247,681	240,149
Chemical Bank	1,951,908	1,940,312	647,696	726,865
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,156,502	2,147,891	255,380	246,582
National Bank	2,239,694	2,194,302	194,549	216,377
Butc.&Drov.Bk.	1,781,181	1,756,940	361,842	374,839
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,080,812	1,049,217	175,556	177,594
Greenwich Bank	765,376	776,908	81,117	59,106
Leather Man. Bk.	1,977,014	1,970,984	328,767	241,248
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,294,269	1,267,813	201,150	192,915
Bk. St. New-York	3,555,369	3,469,767	897,540	1,126,703
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,367,649	7,404,011	1,316,332	1,176,987
Bk. of Commerce	12,839,328	13,338,996	1,951,368	2,372,737
Broadway Bank	2,531,108	2,535,644	398,458	353,846
Ocean Bank	1,884,710	1,850,525	362,565	330,545
Mercantile Bank	2,474,404	2,506,408	416,360	450,894
Pacific Bank	1,096,246	1,090,481	198,603	178,016
Bank of Republic	3,520,233	3,516,631	1,011,688	1,338,684
Chatham Bank	765,710	729,196	118,950	108,770
People's Bank	679,969	690,982	158,561	132,928
Bank of N. Am.	1,700,576	1,663,168	209,610	272,425
Hanover Bank	1,554,138	1,593,654	136,362	152,549
Irving Bank	837,141	829,412	137,124	147,653
Metropolitan Bk.	6,917,898	7,108,748	904,225	956,541
Citizens' Bank	854,003	857,568	164,856	169,261
Nassau Bank	1,826,985	1,842,097	198,671	174,743
Market Bank	1,724,340	1,726,970	280,176	248,770
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,181,471	1,117,437	177,037	165,574
Shoe & Leath Bk.	2,426,659	2,439,027	200,589	263,725
Corn Exch. Bank	1,664,050	1,697,441	199,902	130,476
Continental Bank	3,436,875	3,385,071	438,975	373,361
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,068,653	1,052,999	233,902	148,341
Oriental Bank	687,461	673,111	100,722	95,481
Marine Bank	958,505	974,828	138,503	128,949
Atlantic Bank	563,325	562,992	75,087	67,966
Imp.&Trad's Bk.	2,641,115	2,740,770	244,621	251,353
Park Bank	5,238,797	5,340,990	1,164,347	1,196,776
Artisans' Bank	1,240,679	1,050,896	589,712	647,605
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	776,204	733,856	107,043	82,060
Grocers' Bank	558,742	561,498	108,257	105,777
North River Bank	534,568	491,749	108,936	104,893
East River Bank	377,432	383,484	46,240	30,118
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	436,659	437,631	52,768	49,231
N. Y. Exch. Bank	347,262	327,915	23,087	21,209
Bull's Head Bank	491,008	505,617	50,352	47,536
N. Y. County Bk.	457,498	468,108	39,271	37,668
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	761,873	742,517	110,181	109,803
Total	127,244,241	127,208,201	22,751,694	22,464,250
	Increase	$36,040	Increase	$287,444

BANKS.	Circulation. July 7.	Circulation. June 30.	Deposits—Net. July 7.	Deposits—Net. June 30.
Bk. of New-York	458,516	418,350	2,697,958	2,735,187
Manhattan Co.	368,953	294,081	4,055,946	3,011,484
Merchants' Bank	217,656	197,775	3,456,896	3,380,080
Mechanics' Bank	311,958	294,401	2,339,802	2,325,460
Union Bank	238,325	198,750	1,779,711	1,727,532
Bk. of America	142,718	136,151	4,704,378	4,570,856
Phenix Bank	135,883	118,739	1,719,329	1,576,370
City Bank	....	....	1,868,482	1,737,183
Tradesmen's Bk.	319,546	316,210	746,602	820,461
Fulton Bank	235,1[illegible]	225,677	1,196,265	1,198,467
Chemical Bank	360,719	335,657	1,974,411	2,053,078
Merch. Exch. Bk.	129,052	118,911	1,163,314	1,090,068
National Bank	188,721	160,312	934,958	950,723
Butc.&Drov.Bk.	217,332	219,714	1,411,138	1,296,397
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	150,494	150,880	898,216	820,983
Greenwich Bank	134,203	153,564	567,191	516,331
Leather Man. Bk.	249,989	222,279	1,127,357	1,114,078
Seventh Ward Bk.	242,464	227,072	659,282	679,979
Bk. St. New-York	269,893	253,414	2,088,989	2,285,164
Am. Exchange Bk.	229,124	213,001	4,609,899	4,745,813
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,605,457	6,548,270
Broadway Bank	286,935	268,523	1,810,538	1,756,616
Ocean Bank	123,436	118,148	1,379,994	1,283,421
Mercantile Bank	32,407	29,316	1,823,311	1,875,936
Pacific Bank	124,753	124,413	869,344	862,734
Bk. of Republic	219,635	208,106	2,735,229	2,935,120
Chatham Bank	127,772	123,265	546,743	480,236
People's Bank	114,141	109,977	537,608	519,511
Bank of N. Am.	83,561	78,944	966,657	866,556
Hanover Bank	82,163	83,381	714,207	810,395
Irving Bank	126,074	120,216	570,877	599,680
Metropolitan Bk.	259,654	217,917	3,935,259	4,252,894
Citizens' Bank	160,599	162,071	699,295	718,[illegible]
Nassau Bank	126,307	129,613	1,078,374	1,050,962
Market Bank	212,182	206,439	1,053,065	1,082,479
St. Nicholas Bank	93,139	84,847	752,129	678,314
Shoe & Leath Bk.	289,221	256,803	1,218,488	1,303,276
Corn Exch. Bank	132,097	124,128	762,144	762,145
Continental Bank	211,941	194,787	1,856,837	1,791,468
Bk. of Commw'lth	233,448	205,158	776,160	718,144
Oriental Bank	103,498	103,095	424,401	418,303
Marine Bank	125,166	121,022	529,221	530,217
Atlantic Bank	82,349	80,480	248,677	258,981
Imp.&Trad's Bk.	198,960	184,537	1,567,516	1,580,047
Park Bank	189,777	178,770	4,311,154	4,497,201
Artisans' Bank	94,464	93,364	1,301,527	1,142,943
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	118,279	111,840	417,111	361,773
Grocers' Bank	55,983	55,488	378,443	391,758
North River Bank	77,929	74,798	411,118	392,830
East River Bank	88,804	86,112	260,667	240,637
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	151,640	148,930	224,940	230,343
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	103,098	96,386	306,052	393,550
Bull's Head Bank	115,221	111,375	447,415	441,605
N. Y. County Bk.	91,105	83,998	352,613	346,938
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	135,949	130,159	540,768	517,086
Total	9,363,727	8,765,162	81,331,320	81,187,709
	Increase	$598,565	Increase	$143,611

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 9, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 68 bbls. Ashes, 19,981 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. Corn Meal, 69,407 bushels Wheat, 17,470 bush. Corn, 5,214 bushels Oats, 344 pkgs. Provisions, and 410 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate request, including Pots, at $5@$5 12½, and Pearls at $5 62½ ℘ 100 lbs. Sales, 97 bbls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 3,900 bags Rio on private terms; 70 bags Maracaibo at 13⅛c.@13⅜c.; and 400 bags Cape at 13½c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—A very limited inquiry prevails for all descriptions, and prices are somewhat nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been quite limited, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and as the receipts have been fair, while most receivers have been anxious to sell, the tendency of prices has been favorable to buyers. The reported sales comprise only 9,250 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 20; extra State at $5 40@$5 60, mainly at $5 50; superfine Western, at $5 15@$5 30; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 35@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 40@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 60@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85, chiefly at $5 75@$5 80 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 45	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 90	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 7 50

Southern Flour has been quiet to-day, and prices have been depressed. Sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is inactive, including superfine at $5 20@$5 25, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; 570 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 45@$4 15 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal has been sparingly sought after, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Western; $3 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty and heavy. The demand is moderately active, and is mainly for lots wanted by shippers. Sales have been reported of 90,000 bushels, including white Michigan (a small lot) at $1 50; white Indiana, at $1 47; red Western (Winter) at $1 38@$1 39; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28@$1 30; Racine Spring, at $1 26@$1 27; Chicago do. at $1 25@$1 26. Canada Club on private terms; red State, (a small lot) at $1 35; and new Southern, at $1 75 for white and $1 65 for red ℘ bushel. Corn has been in less request, and prices close decidedly lower. We have heard of sales of 47,500 bushels at 62½c.@64½c. for heated and damp; 65c.@66c., closing 65c. for sound mixed Western, ℘ bushel. Other kinds are quiet and nominal. Rye is selling slowly at 81c.@83c. ℘ bushel; 2,200 bushels changed hands. Oats are more inquired for, including poor to prime Canada, at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@38c. ℘ bush.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River, at 80c.@90c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been confined to small lots of last year's crop, at 6c.@12c. ℘ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in some request, at $22 50@$23 ℘ ton, usual credit. Other kinds have been neglected.

LEAD—Has been quiet, at old quotations.

MOLASSES—No important movements transpired to-day. Prices are unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—A very moderate inquiry prevails for most descriptions. Quotations exhibit no remarkable variation.

OILS—Have been generally quiet, at uniform rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 750 bbls., in lots, including New Mess, at $19; Old Mess at $18 12½@$18 25; New Prime at $14; and Old Prime at $12 50@$12 62½ ℘ bbl. Cut meats continue in request, and are held at 10¼c. for Hams and 8¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Lard is unchanged; the day's transactions add up 400 tcs. and bbls., at 12⅛c.@12⅝c. ℘ lb. Beef is brisker; sales, 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ℘ tc. The Navy-yard contract for 1,000 bbls. Pork and 1,600 bbls. Beef, deliverable free at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, was awarded to-day, at $20 12½ for the Pork, and $13 46 for the Beef, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 10c.@18c. for new State, and 9c.@15c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales 350 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The day's transactions add up 1,300 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6⅛c.@7⅛c., with some Porto Rico at 7¼c.@7⅞c.; 100 hhds. Melado on private terms; and 200 boxes Havana at 7⅝c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 400 bbls., in lots, at 21⅛c.@21⅜c., chiefly 21⅛c., ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements to-day included 30,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, at 8½d.@8¾d. ℘ bushel; 250 bales Cotton, and 10 tons Oil on private terms; 50 boxes Bacon at 25s.; and 200 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s. For London, 30 tierces Tobacco at 8s. The increased firmness of shipping impeded engagements.

Real Estate—July 9.

BY A. H. MULLER.

Premises No. 74, 74½ and 76 9th-av., 60x100	$9,600
Lot, with buildings, No. 78 9th av., cor. 16th-st., 27x100	$9,600
Lot, with building, No. 354 West 16th-st., 25x76	$4,100

DRY GOODS.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SALE OF SUMMER DRY GOODS,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., at an UNUSUAL REDUCTION IN PRICES, of from 25 TO 50 PER CENT. BELOW PREVIOUS RATES, affording a rare opportunity for purchasers to secure choice styles and fabrics at HALF THE VALUE.
The following goods have been subjected to the greatest reduction:
DRESS GOODS, amongst which are the best styles and fabrics.
STELLA BAREGE AND LACE SHAWLS.
LACE, SILK BAREGE ANGLAIS AND OTHER MANTLES.
STRAW BONNETS, BLOOMERS AND EQUESTRIAN HATS.
EMBROIDERIES IN SETS, BANDS, &c.
HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, AND CANTON MATTINGS.
Remember, Nos 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Stages and Cars of the 6th and 7th avs. pass the door.
C. G. HOOK, late W. S. BOND.
N. B.—Goods sent to Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken and adjacent villages Twice a Day, Free of Charge.

A NOTICE TO LADIES.
FOR TEN DAYS LONGER, ONLY,
MANTILLAS!
MANTILLAS!!
MANTILLAS!!!
THE GREAT WHOLESALE STOCK
Of BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
WILL BE ON SALE AT RETAIL
UNTIL THE ABOVE NAMED PERIOD,
When the sale will positively close.
As the premises are required for wholesale.
Our Stock of LACE MANTILLAS and POINTS,
At 40 to 50 per cent. below Importer's cost.
Our Stock of SILK MANTILLAS,
At about half the usual retail charge.
500 Complete Ladies' TRAVELING SUITES,
At less than half price.
1,000 BAREGE and MOHAIR DUSTERS,
At $2 and $3 each.
And the balance of the Season's Stock
AT A LIKE REDUCTION.
361 BROADWAY.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
OF NEW AND RICH MANTILLAS.
We shall sell for the month of July
OUR SUMMER IMPORTATIONS AND MANUFACTURES,
At from 30 to 50 per cent. reduction,
Embracing
Pusher Lace Mantillas.
Pusher Lace Points.
Pusher Lace Burnous.
Black Silk Mantillas.
Black Lace Mantillas.
Challie and Barege Mantillas.
All for first-class City Trade.
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, July 9, a large assortment of ladies', gent's, and children's Handkerchiefs, in every style and quality, very cheap. Also, embroidered Collars and Sleeves, Lace Collars and Sleeves, Infant's Robes and Waists, traveling Sets, &c., &c., in great variety at reduced prices.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, AND MANTILLAS,
AT GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
HONEYCOMB CLOTH DUSTERS only $4.
Strangers in the City will please remember we make up TRAVELING SUITS COMPLETE, in first-rate style and at very short notice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
Of Mohair, Poplins, and other Dress Goods,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S
No. 473 Broadway.

BENSON'S,
NO. 310 CANAL-ST.,
SELLING OFF
STOCK OF
MANTILLAS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.
MANTLES! MANTLES!
SELLING OFF STOCK.
TO ENLARGE THE STORE.
J. J. BENSON, NO. 310 CANAL-ST.
REAL BARGAINS IN GOOD MANTLES.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
At KINZEY'S Cheap LACE, RIBBON and EMBROIDERY STORE. Store closed to-day, for the purpose of arranging stock and marking down prices. Will reopen TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, when the entire stock will be closed out at fifty and sixty cents on the dollar.
GREAT REDUCTION in STRAW GOODS.
SPLIT STRAWS and ROUGH AND READY'S, 6c.
5,000 BONNETS, all styles, 12c. to 50c.
2,500 FINE BONNETS, half price.
1,000 NEAPOLITANS and SPLITS, 50c. to $1.25.
LEGHORN BLOOMERS, 18c. to 25c.
3,000 FINE BLOOMERS, 25c. to 75c.
RIBBONS CLOSING OUT.
10,000 yards at 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c. and 6c.
12,000 yards (worth 25c.) closing at 12½c.
PARASOLS CLOSING OUT.
550 PARASOLS at 18c., 37c., 50c., 63c., 75c.
All the lined and rich BROCADES at half-price.
SILK MITTS CLOSING OUT.
5,000 pairs at 6c., 9c., 18c., 25c., 31c. and 50c.
1,000 pairs rich GAUNTLETS, at half-price.
3,000 CHILDREN'S MITTS, at 2c., 3c. and 6c. per pair.
5,000 pairs GLOVES at 2c.
1,000 MANTILLAS closing out at 50c., 75c., to $3 50.
4,500 yards BLACK LACES, 6c. to $2 50.
2,000 COLLARS, all styles, 3c., 6c. to 75c.
BANDS CLOSING OUT.
SETS closing at 6c., 25c. 50c. and 75c.
HANDKERCHIEFS—gents', all linen—12½c.
7,500 HANDKERCHIEFS closing out.
DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BOSOMS, FANS, HOOP SKIRTS, with lots of other goods, all closing at great reduction from former prices.
WM. KINZEY,
No. 223 8th av., and 21st and 22d sts.

GOODS FROM ALL NATIONS.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY, Is among the chief attractions of the City to strangers, fond of Ancient, Modern or American Indian articles.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

CLOTHING.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK OF THE EAST.
NOW READY:
LIFE IN THE DESERT;
OR,
RECOLLECTIONS OF TRAVEL IN ASIA AND AFRICA.
From the French of
Col. L. DU COURET.
One vol. 12mo. 502 pages. Cloth. Price $1 25.
The author of this book went East at an early age, thence to Cairo, while Egypt was under Mehemet Ali. That acute prince gave him an important command, but his thirst for adventure led him to Central Africa, and subsequently to Mecca, in view of which tour he embraced Mohammedanism. In that holy city he was called Hadji, a title of peculiar honor, and finally became Bey in the Pasha's service.
The account of his travels is instructive, vivid, picturesque, and cannot be read without gaining a great amount of curious and valuable information on the subject of that gorgeous dreamland—the East. His facilities for penetrating the inmost life of the people were such as few travelers have enjoyed, and his book is unsurpassed for variety, vigor and interest.
MASON BROTHERS, Publishers,
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DELIGHTFUL READING!
"The most gallant book ever written."
BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON; OR, TEN DAYS' ENTERTAINMENT. Illustrated with 16 steel engravings. 16mo., cloth, Price $1. Also,
LIBRARY OF LOVE. The most exquisite and recherche effusions ever penned. The neat pocket volumes, consisting of:
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III.—Dryden's Fables from Boccaccio and Chaucer.
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Any of the above will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of price.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, 76 Nassau-st., N. Y.

LEAVES FROM A BACHELOR'S BOOK OF LIFE.
BY FRANCIS COPCUTT.
Royal 12mo, price $1. Copies sent post free on receipt of price. For sale by all booksellers.
S. A. ROLLO, Publisher,
Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING GOING FROM 350 West 23d-st., to the corner of 8th-av., a black MOROCCO BELT, with gilt spots. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 350 West 23d-st.

PARROT LOST.—ON SATURDAY, 7TH INST., an African Gray and Red Parrot. Whoever will return it to No. 110 East 28th-st. shall receive $10 for their trouble.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—TURNER & LANE, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-st. A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal Oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades &c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TTESDAY, JULY 10, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued To-MORROW MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLUMBUS—THE ETON BOY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE GREAT EASTERN—IRISH LION—YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MY YOUNG WIFE AND MY OLD UMBRELLA—TYCOON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—CINDERELLA.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 765 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard screw steamship *Ætna*, already telegraphed from St. John's, and the United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, telegraphed from Cape Race, arrived at this port yesterday. Our European files and correspondence received by these vessels are of four days' later date; and a telegram from Quebec, announcing the arrival there of the *Palestine*, with one day's later news, brings our intelligence from London and Liverpool down to the 28th ult. The Sicilian insurrection is still the predominant subject of exciting interest. It is not believed that it will be confined to Sicily, and the general impression is that the King's promised Constitution has been offered too late to save him from destruction. A well-founded rumor was current that he had sanctioned a design to assassinate GARIBALDI; if so, he wouls probably have to forfeit more, in the end, than his throne.

Among the extracts from foreign journals, published on another page, are two articles from the London *Times*, one on the San Juan dispute, and the other on the cession by Great Britain of the Bay Islands to Honduras. The *Times* takes up the cudgels vigorously against Gen. HARNEY, and thinks that if a stop is not put to that gallant officer's career, England will be driven into war with the United States. The merits of the apology offered by the same journal for the cession of territory to Honduras will be universally recognized; but the step is a very novel one for Great Britain to take and not at all consonant with her past history. It is reported that the Prince of Wales will travel through the United States under the title of Lord RENFREW. Mr. BUCHANAN having, in an autograph letter to the Queen, expressed his desire to receive him at Washington, the Prince will visit the President at that city. He has also, it is said, accepted an invitation from the City of New-York.

The Overland California Mail arrived at Fayetteville, Ark., on Sunday, with advices from San Francisco to June 19. The most important intelligence by this arrival is relative to the election in Oregon, which it was believed had resulted in the triumph of the Opposition, and the consequent election of Mr. LOGAN, the Republican candidate, for Congress, by upwards of one hundred majority. The Legislature elect is said positively to be of such a complexion as to insure the defeat of Messrs. LANE and SMITH for the United States Senate. Preparations were making for the re-establishment of the Pony Express on a permanent footing. The Indians on the route have become somewhat intimidated at the recent demonstrations made against them, and have withdrawn, but no confidence can be placed in their peaceable intentions. The Washoe mines continued to yield considerable returns of ore, which was being shipped to England in large quantities by the agent of the ROTHSCHILDS. The old attachment law was to be revived in California, and under its provisions all unsound commercial houses were expected to wind up. Several failures have already occurred in anticipation. The steamer which was to leave San Francisco on the 20th for Panama, was announced to have on board $1,400,000 for New-York.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S formal acceptance of the nomination for the Presidency is published this morning. He discusses the personal aspects of his nomination, declaring that he had not sought or desired it; expresses his approval of the platform adopted by the Convention, as just to all parts of the Union, and all citizens, native and naturalized; and closes with the expression of his trust that the canvass will be conducted without rancor, and that temperate argument will take the place of hot words and passionate accusation.

"Upon horrors, horrors accumulate." We have to record another double murder, before the mystery of the double murder of WALTON and MATHEWS is getting near to a solution. Yesterday the wife of Mr. SCHUMAKER, and her infant boy, became the victims of a man, formerly in the employ of the family, named FRANCIS HOFFMAN. The parties are all Germans, and the fearful deed was committed in SCHUMAKER'S house, near the corner of Seventy-first street and Eleventh avenue. It would seem from the evidence that HOFFMAN had lately been discharged from service by Mr. SCHUMAKER, but that he had learned, previously, the place where about $200, with some other property of value, was kept in the house, and that he watched his opportunity, before daylight, when SCHUMAKER, who is a market gardener, had gone to the markets with his produce, to break in and commit the act of plunder. Whether Mrs. SCHUMAKER attempted to deter him is, of course, uncertain, but it is certain that he seized a hammer, and inflicted such fearful wounds upon her head and that of her child, that the latter was instantly killed, and though the former survived during the day, in a perfectly unconscious state, no hopes, from the first, were entertained for her recovery. Her skull was so shattered that she cannot be alive this morning. The assassin was arrested in Fifty-second street, at noon, with over $130 of the money, and the other property, all of which was fully identified by Mr. SCHUMAKER and his workmen, in his possession. The Coroner's inquest was held in the afternoon, when testimony was taken which completely fixed the guilt upon HOFFMAN, who was committed to the City Prison; but the officers experienced much difficulty in conveying him thither, owing to the excitement of the crowd who had assembled in the neighborhood of the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, and threatened to lynch him.

Still another! While an organization called the Barry Musketeers, were on an excursion to Biddle's Grove, Staten Island, one of the party, named JOHN PHELAN, was so severely stabbed in an encounter with a Fourth Ward ruffian, known as MICHAEL WELSH, that he cannot survive his wounds. The Police endeavored to arrest the assailant on his arrival at the City, but were unsuccessful.

An inquest was held yesterday in Jersey City on the body of a woman named ALICE MCGEE, whose death is alleged to have been caused by injuries inflicted by JAMES GRAY, in an attempt to commit an outrage upon her person. A *post-mortem* examination was made, which revealed various severe bruises, and a rupture of the omentum hernia, sufficient to cause death. GRAY was taken into custody.

Capt. OTTO and the officers and crew of the bark *Kate*, were yesterday examined before United States Commissioner NEWTON. Capt. FAUNCE, of the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, testified in respect to the arrest of the bark, and the steamtug which GARCIA was on board; RICHARD MCCORMICK, of No. 43 South-street, who chartered the steamtug, and went with her to put OTTO and GARCIA on board, and the entire crew and officers, were examined without eliciting any proof that the *Kate* was bound on a slave voyage. The crew were all discharged, and the case postponed until noon to-day, when OTTO will be examined.

Camp Scott was comparatively quiet yesterday though visited by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen from the City. Gen. HALL will inspect the Camp to-morrow, Gov. MORGAN on Thursday, and the Chicago Zouaves on Friday. DE LAVE gave a tight-rope performance in the vicinity yesterday.

The claim of Dr. WALSER, for loss of property amounting to $225, was yesterday examined by the Quarantine Damage Commission at Staten Island, at which place the future sessions of the Board will be held.

The number of deaths in the City for the week ending the 7th of July, are 91 men, 73 women, 141 boys, 126 girls—Total 431, being an increase of 69 over the deaths of the preceding week. The deaths from acute disease were 240, and from chronic disease 149, with deaths from other causes, 42. Of all these 285 were natives of the United States, 94 of Ireland, 31 of Germany, 11 of England, and the rest of various countries. The diseases mostly fatal were Cholera Infantum, Consumption, Infantile Convulsions, Scarlet Fever and Dropsy in the Head.

The Stock market was higher by 1@2 ₱ cent. yesterday than on Saturday, on a good part of the railway shares, closing firm and speculative. New-York Central 84 ₱ cent. State stocks steady; railway bonds firm. The Bank returns show more steadiness and strength than looked for. The specie line is £287,000 higher than the previous week.

Flour was heavy and drooping. Wheat was plenty and depressed. Corn declined, and closed dull. A moderate business was reported in Provisions. Sugars and Coffee were in fair demand. Rice attracted more attention. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Popular Sovereignty Doctrine and the Douglas Ticket.

A correspondent in Iowa desires to know "more in full, the objections we entertain to the doctrine of non-intervention, or Popular Sovereignty," as represented by the Douglas Presidential ticket. We take great pleasure in responding to his request.

Our first objection rests upon the fact that the doctrine is not represented by that ticket, —that it will not be established by its success. Mr. DOUGLAS himself has avowed his adhesion to it, and stands before the people as its recognized champion. But he bases his advocacy of it upon untenable ground. He holds that slaves are property, just like horses or hogs, and as such may be taken into the territories by their owners. But *when there*, he insists, they must depend—wholly upon the local law for their protection. The Territorial Legislature may make laws—or refuse to make them—guaranteeing to the owner peaceable possession of his slave property,—and in either case there is no redress. Congress has no right to interfere in any way. The answer made to this is, that if slaves are mere property and are recognized as such by the Federal Constitution, then their owners cannot be deprived of that property in any Territory or other place where the Federal Constitution is sovereign, except by due process of law. And upon Mr. DOUGLAS' platform, which concedes slaves to be property in the eye of the Constitution of the United States, we do not see how the reply is to be successfully met.

Mr. DOUGLAS, moreover, in his speech on the Conspiracy bill, completely abandoned his doctrine of non-intervention. He had always held that slave property must depend for its security exclusively upon the local law, even in the Territories which, to a very considerable extent at all events, are subject to the action of Congress. But in that speech he urged the passage of a law which should make a conspiracy to steal slaves in any *State*, an offence against the Federal Government. This was simply invoking Congressional intervention for the protection of slave property in the States, and involved the entire abandonment of his theory that it must depend for protection, everywhere, wholly and exclusively upon local law.

But waving all this—conceding Mr. DOUGLAS to be in favor of non-intervention, the nomination of Mr. H. V. JOHNSON on the same ticket is a complete abandonment of this ground by that wing of the Democratic Party which they are supposed to represent. Mr. JOHNSON is an open, avowed and unmistakable advocate of the doctrine that slaves are property, under the Federal Constitution, and as such are entitled to the guarantees of the Federal Government in the Territories of the United States. In his report to the Georgia Convention he laid down this doctrine in the following terms:

"The citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property of any kind, in the organized territories of the United States, and under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Scott, which we recognize as the correct exposition of the Constitution in this particular, *slave property stands upon the same footing as all other descriptions of property*, and that neither the General Government, nor any territorial government *can destroy or impair the right to slave property in the common Territories any more than the right to any other description of property*; that property of all kinds, slaves as well as any other species of property, in the Territories, stands upon the same equal and broad constitutional basis, and subject to like principles of recognition and protection in the legislative, judicial and executive departments of the General Government."

And in a speech made upon the bill for the admission of Oregon, he set forth his views in still plainer terms, as the following extract from that speech will show:

"It remains now to consider the question involved in the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. DAVIS.) That question is, whether it is *the duty of Congress to guarantee* to the slaveholder, who shall remove with his slaves into the territory of the United States, *the undisputed enjoyment of his property in them, so long as it remains to be a Territory*; or, in other words, whether the inhabitants of a Territory, *during their Territorial condition*, have the right to prohibit Slavery therein.

For the purpose of this question, it matters not where the power of legislating for the Territory resides—whether exclusively in Congress, or jointly in Congress and the inhabitants, or exclusively in the inhabitants of the Territory; the power is precisely the same—no greater in the hands of one than the other. *In no event can the slaveholder of the South be excluded from settling in such Territory* WITH HIS PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

But suppose that Congress have the right to establish a Territorial Government only, and that when, all further governmental control ceases; can the Territorial Legislature pass an act prohibiting Slavery? *Surely not.* For the moment you admit the right to organize a Territorial Government to exist in Congress, you admit necessarily THE SUBORDINATION *of the people of the Territory*—their dependence on this Government for an organic law to give them political existence.

It is idle, however, to discuss this question in this form. For if Congress possesses the power to organize temporary governments, it must then possess the power to legislate for the Territories. If they may perform the greater, they may the less; the major includes the minor proposition. Hence Congress has, in all cases since the foundation of our Government, reserved a veto upon the legislation of the Territorial Governments; *it is absolutely necessary*, in order to restrain them from violations of the Constitution, and infringements of the rights of the States, as joint owners of the public lands. If, therefore, an act of the Territorial Government, prohibiting Slavery, should be sent up to Congress for approval, they would be bound to withhold it, upon the ground of its being an act which Congress themselves could not pass.

But suppose the right of legislation for the Territory be in its inhabitants, can they prohibit Slavery? Surely not; and for reasons similar to those which show that Congress cannot.

The institution of Slavery is *guaranteed* by the Constitution of the United States, and it has *the same protection* thrown around it, which guards our citizens against the granting of titles of nobility, or the establishment of religion; *therefore Congress would be as much bound* to veto an act of Territorial legislation prohibiting it as an act violating these rights of every citizen of the Republic."

It will scarcely do to present a man holding such opinions, as the representative and embodiment of the doctrine of Non-intervention. JEFFERSON DAVIS himself could not more clearly proclaim the duty of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories of the United States. The nomination of such a man on the ticket with DOUGLAS converts the canvass into a broad farce,—or displays a most unprincipled attempt to impose upon the public credulity.

As to the principle of Popular Sovereignty itself, we have little to say. In its application to the Territories we do not find any warrant for it in the letter of the Constitution. Indeed, we do not find in that instrument any clear and explicit provision of any kind, for the organization and government of colonial territories of the United States,—nor do we believe that the framers of the Constitution looked forward to the creation of any such political communities, or had them in their contemplation at all when they drew up that instrument. Nevertheless, we hold that the supreme authority over these Territories rests in the Federal Government,—not as a matter of construction, nor of distinct constitutional provision, but of political necessity. Those Territories must be governed in some way. There must be authority somewhere to make laws for them,—and it cannot be found anywhere else. The doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, in its application to them, involves too many absurdities, if carried to its legitimate results, to be founded in truth. If it be true at all, it must be wholly true,—and would forbid Congress from assigning boundaries, prescribing a constitution, appointing judges, governors or other officers, or in any way interfering with its affairs, as well as from making laws for the government of the new Territory.

As a matter of theory, therefore, we hold to the supremacy of Congress over the Territories. But there are many sound and just theories which cannot be carried into practice without involving very serious practical inconveniences,—and this is one of them. In all such cases we deem it wise to consult practical results rather than stickle for technical dogmas. And whether Congress is or is not sovereign, according to the Constitution, over the Territories,—whether the people have or have not the technical right to make their own laws and manage their own affairs, we hold that the wisest practical solution of the controversy between the two sections of the country, upon this point, is to acquiesce in their exercise of that franchise—to commit to them, with such restrictions as may be found absolutely necessary, the practical sovereignty over their own institutions and the regulation of their own affairs. Such a course is, at all events, in harmony with the spirit of our institutions, and involves substantial justice to the people of the Territories themselves, while it works no injury to any section or to any portion of the people of our common country. We are inclined to believe, moreover, that it meets the views of the great body of the American people more nearly than any other course that has been, or can be, suggested. Whatever ticket, therefore, may be elected,—whoever may be the President and Vice-President for the next four years,—we have very little doubt that the people of the Territories will be left practically to the control of their own affairs,—especially in regard to the subject of Slavery.

It must be conceded, moreover, that the course of events has rendered this question one of comparatively small importance. The condition of all the existing Territories, so far as Slavery is concerned, is substantially fixed. The people, with or without the consent of the Government, have taken the control of this matter into their own hands. Kansas is a free Territory, and will be a Free State, in spite of the hostility of the General Government. Nebraska is a free Territory, and the territories soon to be organized still farther West, are filled with a population that will never suffer Slavery to take root among them. It does not need the triumph of a Popular Sovereignty ticket, therefore, to establish this principle as an element of practical legislation, nor if it did, could that result be secured by the election of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

British and American Democracy.

The opinion avowed by THEODORE PARKER, in the letter which we published yesterday, preferring a constitutional monarchy like that of Great Britain to a republic like ours, does not, after all, indicate nearly as much as it seems to indicate, as he evidently, in company with Earl GREY and others, overlooked a fact of considerable importance in the controversy now raging as to the comparative merits of the institutions of the two countries.

It is the fact that in the relations of the people with the Executive, the latter is far more at the mercy of the populace in England than it is here; in other words, our democracy is in reality, less "unbridled" than the English democracy. Ever since the passage of the Reform bill brought the House of Commons into close dependence on the people, nothing has been more remarkable than the loss of vigor, of consistency, and energy which British policy, and especially its foreign policy, has undergone; and the reason has been that the Executive is at the mercy of faction. An adverse vote turns it out on the spot.

This was never more curiously illustrated than last year, in the dealings of England with the Italian question. During the first six months of 1859, its whole influence was exerted on the side of Austria. During the following six months it was exerted on the side of Italy. Our President occupies a position analogous to that of the Prime Minister—or "first Lord of the Treasury;" but our Constitution enables him to bid defiance to public opinion for four years, while the Premier has to abdicate the moment it declares against him. In other words, if JAMES BUCHANAN held office by the same tenure as Lord PALMERSTON, he would have had to vacate it within six months after his election. So that, in fact, though not in name, the Democracy of the United States has less direct influence upon the course of the General Government than that of Great Britain.

Whether our system would now be improved by assimilation in this respect with that of England, or that of England by assimilation to ours, are questions which we are not now discussing. We comment upon the difference, to show the absurdity of the fallacy into which English parliamentary orators are constantly falling, of setting down all "democracies" in the same category with those of ancient Greece, with which their education has rendered them most familiar. The American democracy in reality far more nearly resembles the British constitutional monarchy than the "republic" of antiquity. Like ourselves, Great Britain has no aristocracy or nobility in the strict sense of these terms. Her nobles are not nobles in the continental sense—a superior race or caste—but persons elevated, as our Senators are, for legislative purposes. The Scotch and Irish peers, who are elective, and do not transmit their legislative functions to their eldest sons, as their English brethren do, differ in no respect from our Senators, except in holding office for life instead of six years.

England in Arms.

The parade in London of some twenty or thirty thousand British Volunteers, who actually contrived to manœuvre before the Queen without doing any more damage than frightening a Cabinet Minister off his horse, and who solved the Duke of WELLINGTON'S famous military problem of marching themselves in and out of Hyde Park without breaking down the fences, has evidently turned the heads of our respectable cousins over the sea. On Friday morning, the 22d June, England, if we are to believe the English Press, was by no means sure that she could defend herself on her own soil against the attack of any daring and well-disciplined foe. On Saturday evening, the 23d, England felt quite equal not only to the task of protecting her own kitchen-gardens and areas against the Gallic or Sclavonic hordes, but fully competent too to the grander duty of regulating the affairs of all mankind. In the interval between these dates, a force of young Englishmen, in arms equal in numbers to about one-half an ordinary Austrian *corps d'armée*, and glorious with fancy uniforms of every shape and every hue, had gone through the simplest military evolutions before the admiring eyes of all London on a holiday. Europeans familiar with the tremendous military arrays of the Continental States, and Americans accustomed from their youth up to the parades of the national militia, can hardly be expected to comprehend the extravagant ecstacies of delight into which the gravest organs of British opinion permit themselves to be transported by this very simple phenomenon. The London *Times* affirms, on the faith of this fine show, that England has suddenly risen from the estate of a "nation of shopkeepers" to the rank of a great military Power. Nay, the jubilations of the "Thunderer" are retroactive as well as prospective.

History has always attributed the escape of England from invasion by the Army of Boulogne partly to Lord NELSON and his gallant tars, and partly to the great Austrian war, but the *Times* throws England's sailors and her allies overboard with equal scorn, and vows that the State was saved in 1803 by the "Volunteers," whose sons and grandsons, to the number of several thousand, are now prepared to perform the like service once more for the mother-land. The official *Morning Post* transcends even the raptures of the *Times*, and solemnly announces that England has once more become the "arbiter of nations." It is a great kindness, for which the world cannot be too thankful, that in becoming the "arbiter of nations," England, as the *Morning Post* assures us, "still means to maintain peace." To be sure, she will only have peace on certain conditions; such a peace in fact as will "insure the cordial equality of nations, an equality based on justice and generosity. It is to fortify this peace that England has put on her armor, and gives us in Hyde Park the spectacle of a military *show without a precedent in history!*" This is very gratifying, indeed; the more so that the *Star* sheds its light upon the terrible valor of the troops who composed this unprecedented show, when it informs the listening nations that, "on several occasions, companies of the volunteers have been seen nobly going through their drill in the midst of a pouring rain," and probably, though on this point the *Star* is a little dim, without so much as an umbrella to a company. Truly may the *Standard* describe these waterproof heroes as the "Zouaves of the English army," a compliment which, we trust, will be duly appreciated by the English veterans who carried the flag of Britain through the Winter frosts of the Crimea and through the tropic heats of India.

In all seriousness, the silly gasconading of the language in which the London Press alludes to the first parade of the new English volunteers, is far more likely to damage than to exalt the military reputation of the English race. Sir JOHN BURGOYNE, in his recent and very remarkable paper on the fortification of London, told the English people the simple truth in no flattering form, when he warned them that all the volunteers from Land's End to John O'Groat's could no more stop the advance of a regular army upon London than a swarm of wasps could arrest the march of a man. If England expects her volunteers to be of any use to her in the great hour of trial which she believes to be approaching, she must not meet them in the early and critical stages of their organization with such "quenches" of fulsome twaddle as have been lavished upon their first respectable parade. And assuredly, if she looks for a "peace which is to insure the cordial equality of nations," she must not allow her young enthusiasm in behalf of the militia-service to carry her off after the London *Times* into lofty hectorings about the things which she will or will not permit other Powers to do in maintaining what they regard as their just claims.

On the strength of the Hyde Park demonstration, the *Times* revives the San Juan question with the United States, to insist upon the recall of Gen. HARNEY from his command, and upon the withdrawal of the American forces from the Island of San Juan. If these demands are not acceded to by America, England is called upon to "show that she has the courage to repel, as well as the moderation to overlook an insult." Now we have no disposition, and the American people have no disposition, either to insult Great Britain, or to sustain any officer of our Government in doing so. But we certainly are not to be frightened by twenty thousand volunteers in prismatic jackets and convolvolus trousers, into doing or forbearing to do anything whatsoever. And we have so much respect for our kinsman, John Bull, that we are very sorry to find him betrayed by a few feathers and kettle-drums into attempting such a very silly game of "brag." We shall not cast up to our excellent relative that too famous naval parade of Sir CHARLES NAPIER in the Baltic, with all that did not come of it before Cronstadt; but we may be allowed to protest in the name of "the cordial equality of nations," against a style of diplomatic journalism, which, if it have any effect at all, can only result in hopelessly embroiling an already troublesome question; and in putting the "twenty thousand volunteers" to a trial of their mettle even more severe than a march through Hyde Park without umbrellas in a London rain-storm.

The War in Syria—Position of Turkey and Russia.

The accounts of the civil war in Syria, between the Christians and the Druses, which have reached us so far, are somewhat confused as to the origin of the quarrel, but they agree in representing it to be very bloody, and to have resulted thus far in the defeat and massacre of large numbers of the Christians. A row between Syrian mountaineers, even when it involves the cutting of a good many throats, is very much too common an occurrence to make it very serious to anybody but the combatants; but the share the Turkish authorities are represented to have borne in the present outbreak, gives it an aspect of considerable gravity.

Russia is at this moment pressing the Porte hard on the subject of Christian grievances, with the countenance, and, it is said, the support of France. She alleges, and with truth, that the stipulations with regard to the rights of the Christian population, annexed to the Treaty of Paris, have not been fulfilled. The reason why they have not been fulfilled is, as we have shown in these columns over and over again, that the Sultan is powerless outside of Constantinople. The local governors and the Turkish population do not set his decrees at open defiance, but they meet all his attempts at reform with a *vis inertiæ*, which is much more effectual than flat resistance. They simply do nothing, and except in the towns in which there is a resident foreign Consul, no rayah is at this moment a whit better off than before the treaty was made. From this notorious fact Russia deduces the perfectly legitimate conclusion that the Turkish Government has forfeited all claim to be treated by the Christian powers as an equal; that it does not possess the first and main attribute of a sovereign—the ability to enforce on its own territory the stipulations into which it has entered with foreign States, or even the ability to enforce its own laws for the protection of its own subjects.

England has been trying to persuade the world that the case is simply one of temporary negligence, and that when once the attention of the Turkish Cabinet is directed to the subject, all will be right. The Sultan has accordingly, under her advice, sent a Commissioner to certain districts in which the Christians are said to be unusually bad off, for the purpose of making inquiries. This, it is hardly necessary to say, is a thorough farce. It is simply the repetition of a comedy with which everybody at Constantinople is perfectly familiar. When things get unusually bad in one of the provinces the English, or French, or Austrian Consul in the neighborhood sends up a complaint to his Ambassador. The Ambassador puts on his best clothes, takes his dragoman, looks his very fiercest, goes across to Stamboul, sees the Vizier, and threatens fire and brimstone, if things are not set to rights. The Vizier pretends to be horrified and astonished, and is really frightened, and forthwith dispatches MUSTAPHA PASHA to depose IBRAHIM PASHA, the offender, and send him in chains to Constantinople. MUSTAPHA arrives, ties up IBRAHIM neck and heels, sends him to the capital, calls on the Consul to apologize, bastinadoes half-a-dozen underlings, and then goes to sleep, and in a month the affair is forgotten and he begins to grind Christians himself, which he probably does with great success and profit for a year or two, before he is indiscreet enough to rouse the Consul's vigilance once more.

This is very nearly the course which the present "Commissioner" will pursue. He will select a victim or two for punishment, and the Porte will offer to make examples of them to pacify the Giaours, and there the matter will and must end. Inquiry into grievances, without the power to redress them, is, of course, an empty farce. The Syrian disturbances have, however, come very inopportunely just in time to deprive this little comedy of all value. The Turkish troops have been sent to suppress them, and instead of doing so they have made common cause with the Druses, the most ferocious barbarians in the Levant, the Montenegrins not excepted, and are helping them to massacre the unfortunate Christians. The civil Governor and military Pasha at Sidon openly connived at this, and were only brought to order by the appearance of a British man-of-war in the harbor. This, however, has only led to the cessation of the outrages in the town. In the interior they still rage, and will probably call for the immediate armed intervention of the Christian Powers. If anything of the kind occurs, it will do a great deal to precipitate the catastrophe for which Russia has been so long laboring.

THE NEW MORMON MOVEMENT.—Telegraphic announcements from Washington state that the project for a new immigration of the Mormons has been laid before the Government, but that, greatly to the disgust of the Mormon agents, the Administration refuses to make any definitive arrangement for the purchase of the lands in Utah. Capt. W. M. GIBSON appears to occupy the position of go-between in these dealings of BRIGHAM YOUNG with the Federal Government. He is said to have identified himself with the interests of the Mormons—a statement, the probable interpretation of which is that he has become a Latter-Day Saint, and has bowed beneath the sceptre of the Mormon patriarch. Capt. GIBSON is already quite well known to the public. Some seven or eight years since he was seized by the Dutch authorities at Sumatra, and imprisoned on a charge of fomenting insurrection among the natives; escaping from prison, after an incarceration of nearly two years, only to find his vessel, the schooner *Flirt*, confiscated and himself exposed to new perils. It appears that he is now about to return to that inhospitable region, with a view to select a rich island for the future resting-place of the tribe of Mormons. His antecedents do not afford any solid guarantee of success. It is not impossible that the "Captain" has speculative views of his own in his sudden conversion to Mormonism, and that he is not wholly disinterested in the matter. This, however, is a matter between him and BRIGHAM, and if the prophet finds himself outwitted by the neophyte, it is his own look-out.

The proposed removal of the Mormons, however, is a question of greater importance. That people possess a remarkable talent for migration. They have been driven from pillar to post. They have made themselves obnoxious to every community among whom they have settled, and in removing to a wilderness have only succeeded in embroiling themselves with the Government. Bad luck follows the Mormon camp, and there is no help for it. In its very nature repulsive, and in its influence contaminating, Mormonism is the synonyme of restlessness and rebellion. Avaricious, grasping and unscrupulous, the hierarchy under which it exists creates disorder wherever it goes. Its latest demand upon the Government to purchase the lands upon which it has settled, is perhaps the most impudent and thoroughly barefaced assumption of which it has been guilty.

The Courts and the Executive.

A recent law relating to unsafe buildings calls upon the Mayor to perform a certain ministerial act in order to perfect its provisions. Mayor WOOD having a holy horror of legislative acts not passed for his benefit, and worshiping the Constitution with the zeal of a devotee, when it meets his views, obtains an opinion from the Corporation Counsel that the law in question is unconstitutional, and therefore he refuses to obey its provisions. In this he is consistent—following his old course upon the Liquor and Police laws.

Now the Unsafe Building act *may* or *may not* be unconstitutional, and Counsel BRADY'S opinion may or may not be right. When he was on the Bench of the Supreme Court he more than once enjoyed the luxury of having his judgments reversed. To Mayor WOOD a similar luxury has been often extended. But we respectfully submit that Acts of the Legislature ought not to be so summarily "quashed" in the offices of the Municipal Government, and that *the Courts* should first decide an Act unconstitutional before one of its subordinates for that reason declines to obey it. The liquor venders and the keepers of Sunday theatres have also been advised by *their* respective counsel that the Acts of which *they* complain are unconstitutional, and therefore they defy them.

In the earliest case arising under the Constitution of this State (*Exparte* Collum, 1 Cowen 550) the Supreme Court held that "before the *Court* will deem it their duty to declare an act of the Legislature unconstitutional, a case must be presented *in which there can be no rational doubt.*" In one of the earliest cases of the Federal Supreme Court, (and a very celebrated one, Fletcher *vs.* Peck, commonly called the Georgia case, 6 Cranch 128,) Chief Justice MARSHALL was of opinion that "the question whether a law be void for its repugnancy to the Constitution, is at all times a question *of much delicacy*, which ought *seldom, if ever*, to be decided in the affirmative in a doubtful case."

If *Courts* deal thus delicately with Constitutional objections, it is not too much to ask that the Mayor and his legal adviser will permit the *Judiciary* to assume the responsibility of declaring void a law intended for salutary police purposes. But it is becoming fashionable for Executive Officers of all sorts to usurp the functions of Courts and of Legislatures whenever it suits their partisan or personal interests to do so. Mayor WOOD once did all in his power to involve this City in a bloody civil strife, in resistance to a law of the State which interfered with his official interests, and which he took it upon himself to decide to be unconstitutional. There ought to be some rule established by our Courts, and enforced upon our Executive Officers, in regard to this matter. It ought to be determined once for all whether laws are to be presumed constitutional and valid, and as such to be obeyed, until *the Courts* pronounce them otherwise, or whether every Executive Officer is at liberty to constitute himself a Court of law and decide all these questions at his own will and pleasure.

Minor Topics.

—Newark is troubled by a set of rowdies who call themselves "Hog Island Roughs," when "Rough Island Hogs," as a name, would fit them much better.

—The Columbus *Fact* announces that the friends of BELL and EVERETT intend holding a State Convention at Columbus, some time in the latter part of July, to form an electoral ticket in Ohio. Fact is often stranger than fiction.

— Steam is certain to be used on the canal sooner or later. We notice the arrival at Albany of a steam-tug, towing three boats and carrying 520 tons, in eight days. It is owned by Messrs. CHASE & MORGAN, of Buffalo, who have been zealous in their efforts to bring steam into use upon our State canals. They think it can be most economically used in towing laden boats, instead of propelling steamers which are loaded themselves. Everything promises success to their experiment.

—It was currently reported some few weeks since, that a minister of Texas was "breaking himself of the habit of profane swearing, and learning to read the Scriptures quite fluently." The Houston *Telegraph* subsequently contradicts this report, and desires us to correct the statement, intimating that it originated in malice, and was coined in a spirit of Northern bigotry. For the credit of the clerical profession in Texas, we are sorry to learn that their reported improvement in the minor morals and manners was premature; but to please the *Telegraph*, we willingly make the correction.

— A singular mortality appears to prevail among the three cargoes of negroes at Key West. Not only do those reduced and attenuated by disease, drop off, but it is hinted that the healthy and robust are also disappearing in rather a suspicious proportion. One hundred and ninety-nine are said to have been buried, and it is said that that number of coffins has been deposited in the earth; but the question arises whether each one of them contained a defunct negro? Key West is not very far from the man markets, and athletic Africans are just now in good demand. Recent developments have not gone to prove the incorruptibility of Government officials; and it is quite likely that while many of the coffins were being lowered into the earth, the embodied souls of the supposed occupants were peeping out from their accustomed sashes in wonder at their first view of a plant called Cotton.

A Sad Story—Death from Starvation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

ELLEN M., a child four years old, of W. A. STORIA, A. M., died on the night of the 8th inst., of starvation, it having had no food for four days. Mr. STORIA is in ill-health, and is unable to procure any kind of work to get a living, and his wife having had no work for several weeks, they are reduced to the most pinched and *starving condition*. The woman who attempted to commit suicide on last Friday, by throwing herself off the Battery, was Mrs. STORIA. I am happy to state that this poor family bear an *irreproachable character*, and are both members in good standing of St. James' Church. Mr. STORIA says he will sooner starve than *beg* or *steal*. He is willing to work at anything that is honest to get a living. Cannot something be raised from the public for this poor family? I see that for a family, in your paper a few weeks since, you have nobly acknowledged the receipt of a large sum. I hope you will likewise, in this case, make a statement, and see if something cannot be done for Mr. STORIA.

Anything can be sent to him, addressed as follows: W. A. STORIA, A. M., care of B. LOCKWOOD, Esq., Chatham-square Post-office. He lives in Fifty-ninth-street.

Yours, in Christ,
REV. J. A. SIMMS,
No. 47 West Forty-ninth-street.

[We take it for granted that nothing more than this statement is needed to bring the relief desired. We have no personal acquaintance with any of the parties mentioned, but prompt measures will beyond all question be taken to inquire into the circumstances of the case. We shall cheerfully,—after due inquiry,—apply whatever sums may be sent to our care for the immediate relief of the surviving members of this unfortunate family.—EDS. TIMES.]

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Political Movements at the Capital—The Bell and Everett Ticket—Prospects of the Democracy—The Breckinridge Ticket.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 7, 1860.

The Bell and Everett Party in this city are sanguine of carrying a majority of the Southern States, or, at least, of the Southern electoral votes, for their nominees for President and Vice-President; and they are confident, also, of gaining several members of Congress. A distinguished member of the House from North Carolina writes to a friend here, that that State is certain to cast its electoral vote for the "Constitutional Union" ticket, and he predicts that there will be a gain of two members of the House by the same organization. The Congressional election in North Carolina, however, will not take place until August of next year. Equal confidence is felt in regard to Tennessee, Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana and even Kentucky, the home of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE Strong hopes are entertained, also, in regard to Virginia in consequence of the Douglas defection in the "tenth legion," and other Democratic strongholds The desertion of Virginia would render the politica revolution complete.

The efforts of Messrs. DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE, and their respective friends, to conciliate the Old Line Whigs, and to win recruits from that source, is not likely, under present circumstances, to prove very successful. When Whiggery went to the wall some five or six years ago, and when the star of Democracy was in the ascendant, its accessions from the ranks of its old rival were numerous and valuable; but the times have sadly changed, and the late vigorous and powerful party, with a prestige of great names and of great victories, now lies prone in the earth, broken, distracted, dead. It is not exactly the shelter which political fugitives will seek after; and the probabilities are, that the Bell and Everett Party in the South will gain ten voters from the ranks of Democracy to one which either wing of the latter will gain from the former. The Know-Nothing element in the Constitutional Union Party cannot forgive Mr. BRECKINRIDGE for having, in 1855, defeated the bill of Mr. WENTWORTH, of Massachusetts, "To prevent the introduction into the United States of foreign criminals, paupers, idiots, lunatics and insane and blind persons." This bill was presented on the 2d January in that year, and on the 3d March, when its author endeavored to pass it to a vote, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE opposed it with vigor, and, in fact, prevented its passage by his pertinacious opposition.

It is also alleged against Mr. BRECKINRIDGE that he, as well as his associate on the Seceders' ticket, Gen. LANE, are duelists. The former, it will be remembered, challenged Mr. CUTTING, of your City, for words spoken in debate, and showed great readiness to fight. I am not aware that Gen. LANE has ever fought a duel, or ever sent a challenge, but he gave his sanction to the practice by becoming the second of BROOKS in his quarrel with BURLINGAME—a case peculiarly offensive to Northern people, as it implied an approval of the assault on SUMNER, and showing Gen. LANE's identification with the most ultra school of Southerners. When it is recollected that the party which now supports these practical duelists assailed Mr. CLAY in the coarsest language, and made it a prominent ground of opposition to him that he had engaged in a duel, the inconsistency becomes glaring, and the reminiscence will not predispose HENRY CLAY Whigs to support BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. In 1844 AMOS KENDALL, of this city, issued a series of pamphlets against Mr. CLAY, assailing him mainly on the ground of his being a duelist. The pamphlets acquired the title of "The Omens of Amos," and made quite a figure in the campaign. It happened that the candidates of the Democracy that year, Messrs. POLK and DALLAS, were exempt from the charge of dueling, and the party hacks and pot-house politicians were seized with a virtuous horror of the *duello*. The fact that they now present for the suffrages of the country a race of duelists, marks a melancholy decline in public virtue. By all means let "The Omens of Amos" be reproduced. They saved the country once from the wickedness of electing a duelist to the Presidency. It may be that, like old wine, they have become better for age, and that this may now save us from the double disgrace of electing both a President and Vice-President who have not the fear of God before their eyes.

While upon this subject of the Seceders' nomination, I will call the attention of your readers to the marked coldness of Mr. CUSHING's notification to Gen. LANE of his nomination. He commences and concludes without any expressions of endearment, and studiously refrains from intimating that the duty which devolved upon him, as the organ of the Convention, was a pleasing one. Can it be that, to borrow a classical phrase from the *Star* of this city, the Ex-Attorney-General is sore-headed? Is it possible that he feels hurt at not being nominated to the place which Gen. LANE received.

The friends of BELL and EVERETT are as little flattered by the coquetry of Mr. DOUGLAS as by that of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. If the old Whig Party of the South had one principle more vital and enduring than all others, it was devotion to HENRY CLAY. You may assail the tariff, the bank, the public land policy, or any of the "compromises," with which his name was connected, with the hope of forgiveness, but beware of assailing CLAY. This is the unpardonable sin, and this sin Mr. DOUGLAS has committed. A friend, who is much given in these times to searching the records of the past, calls my attention to the following passage in the *Congressional Globe* for June 3, 1844, page 640. Mr. DOUGLAS, in replying to his colleague, Mr. HARDIN, said: "HENRY CLAY, when Secretary of State, offered to give Great Britain the half of Oregon, provided England would give us the other half." * * * "Mr. DOUGLAS said it was sufficient for him that Mr. CLAY offered to give up half the Territory, and that was now admitted by his colleague; and hence there was reason to fear, if Mr. CLAY should become President of the United States —*which, God forbid*—he would again consent to give up the half of the Pacific Territory of Oregon."

The fact that Mr. CLAY was defeated by Mr. POLK, and that the latter actually did the very thing which Mr. DOUGLAS was so fearful Mr. CLAY would do, will not go far to conciliate the old Clay Whigs, or persuade them to vote for the man who imputed to him a treacherous purpose. Mr. DOUGLAS made this charge upon Mr. CLAY a principal ground of opposition to him; but when Mr. POLK was elected, and proceeded to settle the boundary difficulty by ceding away half of Oregon, on condition "that England would give us the other half," he was not the man to quarrel with him, or abandon the support of his Administration. "Some natural tears he shed" no doubt, but that was all. He adhered to the party whose motto was 54° 40' or fight, and to the President who declared that "our title to the whole of Oregon is clear and unquestionable," after that party and President had surrendered half of Oregon to Great Britain on condition of Great Britain giving us the other half, together with the free navigation of the principal rivers in the other half.

The probabilities are that the Republicans will have complete control of the next House of Representatives, aside from the support they will receive on many questions from the Southern Opposition. In the present divided and distracted condition of the Democracy they have no chance to gain anything in any section, and they will infallibly loose. The Republicans will gain one in Wisconsin, in place of LARABEE; they will reëlect BLAIR in St. Louis, a Republican in the Detroit district, and probably several others in other States. Divided as the Democracy are in Philadelphia, FLORENCE will probably be beaten. He succeeded at the last election by some four hundred and fifty votes, generally regarded as fraudulent. Cox, of Ohio, is also said to be in a bad way in consequence of party divisions and personal animosities.

The strength of the Republicans in the Senate will also, after the 4th March, be formidable. A Republican successor to Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, has already been elected, and a vacancy is to be filled in Pennsylvania, where the result can scarcely be considered doubtful, and in Indiana, where the probabilities are in favor of the Republicans. Two Senators are to be elected in Oregon, and the latest news from that State informs us that the Republicans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats have a majority in the Legislature. In California a vacancy is to be filled, and in the present distracted condition of the Democratic Party, it would be utterly unsafe to assume that either wing of it will triumph. When the late proceedings at Baltimore reach there, its effect must be to disorganize and dispirit the dominant party more than ever, and the impression begins to prevail here that the Republicans will carry the day. The probabilities are, that the Republicans will have thirty-one of the sixty-six members of the Senate. If Kansas be annexed at the next session of Congress, she will bring in two more Republican Senators, making thirty-three of the sixty-eight. Then, if by possibility there should be no election by the people and no election in the House of Representatives, it would rest with Mr. DOUGLAS to say whether Gen. LANE shall be President. He will, in such a contingency, hesitate a good while before giving the casting-vote for one who has done so much to defeat him and his squatter-sovereignty policy. He would undoubtedly give the preference to Mr. EVERETT, if not to Mr. HAMLIN, over the candidate of the seceders.

The evening papers contain the particulars of a brutal assault made to-day upon the editor of the *Constitution* newspaper, and if the facts are correctly given, the act will be regarded as not only brutal, but cowardly. SCHNABEL, the assailant, is a large, athletic man, while the editor is small and apparently feeble in health. The provocation was certainly great, unless, indeed, the charges made against SCHNABEL are well founded. It is said that, according to English law, the greater the truth, the greater the libel; but in this country that doctrine has never found favor. The *Constitution* newspaper is a vindictive and reckless assailant of its political adversaries, but Gen. BOWMAN, the nominal editor, is a gentleman of mild manners, and, I believe, a member of the Presbyterian Church. It is probable that he has been made to suffer for the offence of one of his subordinates. Like poor Tray in the fable, he is punished for keeping bad company. OBSERVER.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge's Acceptance of the Nomination for the Presidency.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE's letter to CALEB CUSHING, Chairman of the Seceders' Convention at Baltimore, accepting the nomination of that Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, is as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, July 6, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 23d ult., by which I am officially informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Democratic National Convention lately assembled at Baltimore.

The circumstances of this nomination will justify me in referring to its personal aspect.

I have not sought or desired to be placed before the country for the office of President. When my name was presented to the Convention at Charleston it was withdrawn by a friend in obedience to my expressed wishes. My views had not changed when the Convention reassembled at Baltimore, and when I heard of the differences which occurred there my indisposition to be connected prominently with the canvass was confirmed, and expressed to many friends.

Without discussing the occurrences which preceded the nominations, and which are or soon will be well understood by the country, I have only to say that I approved, as just and necessary to the preservation of the National organization and the sacred right of representation, the action of the Convention over which you continued to preside; and thus approving it, and having resolved to sustain it, I feel that it does not become me to select the position I shall occupy, nor to shrink from the responsibilities of the post to which I have been assigned. Accordingly, I accept the nomination from a sense of public duty, and, as I think, uninfluenced in any degree by the allurements of ambition.

I avail myself of this occasion to say that the confidence in my personal and public character, implied by the action of the Convention, will always be gratefully remembered; and it is but just also to my own feelings to express my gratification at the association of my name with that of my friend, Gen. LANE, a patriot and a soldier, whose great services in the field and in council, entitle him to the gratitude and confidence of his countrymen.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention have my cordial approval. They are just to all parts of the Union, to all our citizens, native and naturalized, and they form a noble policy for any Administration.

The questions touching the rights of persons and property, which have of late been much discussed, find in these resolutions a Constitutional solution. Our Union is a Confederacy of equal Sovereign States, for the purposes enumerated in the Federal Constitution. Whatever the common Government holds in trust for all the States must be enjoyed equally by each. It controls the Territories in trust for all the States. Nothing less than sovereignty can destroy or impair the rights of persons or property. The Territorial Governments are subordinate and temporary, and not sovereign; hence they cannot destroy or impair the rights of persons or property. While they continue to be Territories they are under the control of Congress, but the Constitution nowhere confers on any branch of the Federal Government the power to discriminate against the rights of the States or the property of their citizens in the Territories. It follows that the citizens of all the States may enter the Territories of the Union with their property, of whatever kind, and enjoy it during the territorial condition, without let or hindrance, either by Congress or by the subordinate Territorial Governments.

These principles flow directly from the absence of sovereignty in the Territorial Governments, and from the equality of the States. Indeed, they are essential to that equality which is, and ever has been, the vital principle of our Constitutional Union. They have been settled legislatively—settled judicially—and are sustained by right reason. They rest on the rock of the Constitution—they will preserve the Union.

It is idle to attempt to smother these great issues, or to misrepresent them by the use of partisan phrases, which are misleading and delusive. The people will look beneath such expressions as "Intervention," "Congressional Slave Code," and the like, and will penetrate to the real questions involved. The friends of constitutional equality do not and never did demand a "Congressional Slave Code," nor any other code in regard to property in the Territories. They hold the doctrine of non intervention by Congress or by a Territorial Legislature either to establish or prohibit Slavery; but they assert (fortified by the highest judicial tribunal in the Union) the plain duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to secure, when necessary, to the citizens of all the States the enjoyment of their property in the common Territories as everywhere else within its jurisdiction. The only logical answer to this would seem to be to claim sovereign power for the Territories or to deny that the Constitution recognizes property in the services of negro slaves, or to deny that such property can exist. Inexorable logic which works its steady way through clouds and passion, compels the country to meet the issue. There is no evasive middle ground. Already the signs multiply of a fanatical and growing party, which denies that under the Constitution, or by any other law, slave property can exist; and ultimately the struggle must come between this party and the National Democracy, sustained by all the other conservative elements in the Union.

I think it will be impossible for a candid mind to discover hostility to the Union or a taint of sectionalism in the resolutions adopted by the Convention. The Constitution and the Union repose on the equality of the States, which lies like a broad foundation underneath our whole political structure. As I construe them, the resolutions simply assert this equality. They demand nothing for any State or section that is not cheerfully conceded to all the rest. It is well to remember that the chief disorders which have afflicted our country have grown out of the violation of State equality, and that as long as this great principle has been respected we have been blessed with harmony and peace. Nor will it be easy to persuade the country that resolutions are sectional which command the support of a majority of the States and are approved by the bone and body of the old Democracy, and by a vast mass of conservative opinion everywhere, without regard to party.

It has been necessary more than once in our history to pause, and solemnly assert the true character of this Government. A memorable instance occurred in the struggle which ended in the civil revolution of 1800. The Republicans of that day, like the Democracy of this, were stigmatized as disunionists, but they nobly conducted the contest under the Constitution, and saved our political system. By a like constitutional struggle, it is intended now to assert and establish the equality of the States as the only basis of union and peace. When this object, so national, so constitutional, so just, shall be accomplished, the last cloud will disappear from the American sky, and with common hands and hearts the States and the people will unite to develop the resources of the whole country, to bind it together with the bonds of intercourse and brotherhood, and to impel it onward in its great career.

The Constitution and the Equality of the States! These are symbols of everlasting union. Let these be the rallying cries of the people.

I trust that this canvass will be conducted without rancor, and that temperate arguments will take the place of hot words and passionate accusations. Above all, I venture humbly to hope that Divine Providence, to whom we owe our origin, our growth, and all our prosperity, will continue to protect our beloved country against all danger, foreign and domestic.

I am, with great respect, your friend,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Hon. C. CUSHING, President of the Democratic National Convention.

Douglas Demonstration in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 9.

The Douglas meeting to-night was very large. HENRY MAY was chosen President. Ward Clubs marched to the square with bands of music. A letter was received from FERNANDO WOOD strongly indorsing DOUGLAS as the nominee of the regular National Democratic Convention. Much enthusiasm was manifested throughout.

Breckinridge and Lane Movement in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 9.

There was a large meeting here to-night of the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, who are making an extended organization for the campaign in all the Wards of the city, resolving against all Squatter Sovereignty and all coalitions, and only in favor of a union upon principle.

Renomination of Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 9.

Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., was to-day nominated by acclamation by the Republicans of the First District for Representative to Congress.

Politics in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 9.

The Pennsylvania member of the National Douglas Committee has addressed letters to the State electors, demanding their position. It is intended by the Douglas men to call a State Convention, either delegate or mass, to fill vacancies in the electoral ticket. Mr. FORNEY announces that Mr. DOUGLAS cordially sustains the policy of non-coalition with the Breckinridgers.

A PURE DOULAS ELECTORAL TICKET FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 9.

In answer to a multitude of letters (which we are utterly unable to publish,) demanding a pure Douglas electoral ticket in this State, pledged against the Disunionists, headed by BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, we are authorized to state that RICHARD J. HALDEMAN, Esq., the member from Pennsylvania of the National Democratic Committee, appointed by the regular National Democratic Convention, will, under instructions from that Committee, address letters to the different candidates for electors, appointed by the Reading Convention, demanding of them an explicit answer whether they are in favor of the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, for President and Vice-President. If they shall refuse to answer, or shall answer in favor of the Disunionists, then their names will be stricken from the roll, and others substituted. We are also desired to state that it is intended to call a Democratic State Convention—whether a delegate or a mass Convention hereafter to be determined—which body will proceed to fill any and all vacancies on the electoral ticket. It ought to gratify the friends of Judge DOUGLAS, to know that he, himself, cordially sustains the policy of having no connection, direct or indirect, with the Disunionists; that he desires above all, and most of all, to maintain the position in which he has been placed by his record and his nomination, and also that he can enter into no coalition with Disunionists in the Free States, who insulted and degraded those gallant men in the Southern States now fighting for the National Democracy, and for the old-fashioned principles of the Democratic Party, against a banded oligarchy intent alone upon the destruction of the Union. *No TRUE FRIEND of DOUGLAS, in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, can touch an Electoral ticket which contains upon it the single name of a Breckinridge Disunionist. Even one out of the twenty-seven electors would disgrace a Douglas ticket, precisely as a single drop of subtle poison thrown into a goblet of pure and crystal water might render the whole a deathly potion.*

Political Miscellany.

The Washington *States* positively denies the statement that Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, has declared for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

A Convention to nominate a Republican Electoral Ticket for New-Jersey is called to meet at Trenton on the 8th day of August.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Inquirer* states that Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS, Democratic candidate for Governor, and the rest of the gentlemen on the ticket which he heads, have declared for Mr. DOUGLAS.

Senator BRIGHT is about to start a daily paper at Indianapolis, in the Breckinridge interest. Dr. B. F. MULLEN, one of the Directors of the new State Prison, will do the editing.

There is trouble regarding the succession to the seat in Congress occupied by Hon. JOHN COVODE. That gentleman declines to serve a third term, and Mr. COWAN, of Westmoreland County, and Mr. WHITE, of Indiana County, each persist in urging their claims.

Mr. T. T. TREDWAY, who was appointed an elector by the Democrats of Virginia, has resigned because he cannot presume to decide for his constituents which of the conflicting tickets they ought to adopt. As a private individual, he intends to support Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

Gen. PILLOW, who issued a flaming manifesto some weeks ago in favor of Mr. DOUGLAS, announces, through the Nashville *Union and American*, that he will support "those statesmen whom he knew so intimately in Mexico, and whose course he has since known so well in their high position in the councils of the nation, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and JOE LANE."

The Richmond *Enquirer* has the following paragraph: "Among the many unfounded rumors that now float through the Press, is one to the effect that Ex-President JOHN TYLER has written a letter declaring for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. While Mr. TYLER is thoroughly conservative in all his views, yet he has not and does not propose to take any public part in the canvass. He has written no such letter, and the mistake has been made by confounding JOHN TYLER, Jr., with his father, the Ex-President, both very able and yet very different men."

Mr. R. H. GLASS, one of the Virginia delegates to the Democratic Conventions, has issued an address explaining the reasons for his refusal to act with the Seceders. After reviewing their action in the Convention which they called at Baltimore, he expresses the opinion "That a body which could violate established rules, usages and principles as that did, should be the last to charge irregularity, fraud and dictation on the regular Convention; for their whole proceedings show that they did not abuse power, simply because they did not have it." While Mr. GLASS has seen his hopes of Democratic unity shattered, he thinks that to defeat the Republicans Mr. DOUGLAS must receive the united Democratic vote of the North and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE that of the South. He will vote for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE on this principle.

Judge ROBERTSON, of Lexington, Ky., has written a letter, giving in his adhesion to Messrs. BELL and EVERETT. He thinks that, with one electoral ticket, the Democrats would probably be beaten; divided, as they are, they will, he thinks, give the votes of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, and possibly those of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Delaware, to BELL and EVERETT. DOUGLAS, with the aid of BELL's Northern vote, will prevent the election of LINCOLN by the colleges, and then, Judge ROBERTSON thinks, the "Constitutional Union Ticket" will stand a fair chance of success in the House. He says in addition: "Personally, I have kind feelings towards all the other candidates for the Presidency. With Mr. LINCOLN I have had both personal and epistolary intercourse. I have no doubt of his integrity and patriotism, and have faith that, if elected, his Administration would not be controlled by any kitchen Cabinet, and would be honest and national. Moreover, his wife is a native Kentuckian, and a daughter of one of the best friends I ever had—the late ROBERT S. TODD, of Fayette. For Mr. DOUGLAS I have strong sympathies, because against unsurpassed proscription, he has stood up manfully for his principles and consistency, and has triumphed over a manifold combination. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is an honorable and chivalrous gentleman—we are personal friends—he was my pupil, and is my neighbor. Nevertheless, as I feel it to be my civic duty, as it has always been my practice, to vote for my country and not for the mere man, I could not vote for either of those three candidates even if he were my brother or my son."

The Richmond *Enquirer* implores the quarreling factions of the Democracy to pause in their work of destruction: "Is not the destruction of the National Organization enough to appease the wrath of political hostility? Must State organizations also be destroyed and all the Northern States given to LINCOLN, and a portion of the Southern States given to BELL?" "If two tickets," it adds, "are run in Virginia, the same course of policy will be pursued in the Northern States, and Mr. LINCOLN will be elected by the Electoral College; but let the wiser policy of single tickets prevail, and a triumph will result to the Democracy, notwithstanding their present divisions. But if defeat must come—if LINCOLN must be elected—is it not better to preserve the Southern States undivided among themselves, than, distracted with separate organizations, encourage our common enemy to hasten the work of subjugation?" The *Enquirer* then discusses the strength of Mr. DOUGLAS in the "Tenth Legion." It claims that he has but little personal popularity there, and that "it is preposterous to suppose that the Democratic stronghold will abandon the Democracy of Virginia to follow the fortunes of Mr. DOUGLAS. The *Enquirer* concludes as follows: "The course which some of the indiscreet friends of Mr. DOUGLAS are now urging, will verify the predictions of his bitterest enemies, *that he cannot carry one single State in the Union*. It will drag Mr. DOUGLAS down to the humiliating predicament of a candidate unable to carry any State, and forever destroy him as an influential leader in the Democratic Party. It will forever sever his friends from the party in Virginia, and without preventing the electoral vote from being given to BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, will lay each and all of them on the shelf of retirement, for many long years to come."

Affairs in Mexico.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS UPON THE WESTERN COAST—CURIOUS PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENGLISH.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 4.

The following letter from Mazatlan, the 31st of May, furnishes a connected narrative of late events on the Pacific coast, of which we have before had brief mention:

"For a long time the English have been smuggling the coin of Mexico out of the country, and the Consuls of the different seaports have been acting as agents in this contraband trade. San Blas was one of the chief dépôts of export while it was in the hands of the Church Party, and the Consul there had been largely engaged in several heavy "runs." When, however, the partisans of MIRAMON had to give way to the stronger force of the Liberals, the latter attempted to put a stop to this smuggling by implicating the English Consul and threatening to take summary measures against him, which, however, passed unheeded, that gentleman well knowing that he was backed by a strong fleet, which would at a moment's warning resent any insult offered to the English flag or the person of its representative.

Several times had the steamer *Alert* shown herself around San Blas, meaning thereby to force the Liberals into silent acquiescence to the conduct of their Consul. Nothing daunted, however, the Liberals kept vigilant watch, and at a recent "run," *the Consul was caught in the act, and imprisoned until he would pay the duties on his last two adventures*—those duties amounted to the snug little sum of $10,000, which he had to pay before he was released from "durance vile." The steamers *Alert* and *Amethyst* were then at Mazatlan, and when the news of the imprisonment of the English Consul reached the Captains of the above vessels, *they blockaded this port, and threatened a bombardment if the citizens of Mazatlan did not, within a specified time, make up the $10,000, which the Captain of the Alert asserted had been illegally pressed from the English Consul at San Blas.* All representations that San Blas and Mazatlan were under different Provincial Governments were useless, and the money had to be forthcoming.

Not satisfied with this unheard of extortion, the *Alert* and *Amethyst* steamed down to San Blas, blockaded that port, and after a stout resistance on the part of the Liberals, landed a garrison under Capt. GRENVILLE, of the *Amethyst*, and *declared the province under English martial law*. The opposition party, taking advantage of this covert assistance of the English, were regaining some advantages, and the Liberals, to get rid of one of their tormentors at least, were obliged to yield to any demands that the English Consul might make for damages. The exact amount I could not learn, but that it was not a trifling sum you may be assured. The siege was raised on Monday, May [illegible], the *Alert* coming up here, the *Amethyst* remaining at [illegible] story differs somwhat

The English version of th[illegible] they acknowledge the above, but not mat[illegible]er, slightly different ledge the facts, assigning, howe[illegible] causes.

The policy of the English in Me[illegible]ico is decidedly unfavorable to the Liberals, and the [illegible] citizens at this place are sorely grieved at the non-rati[illegible]ation of the McLANE treaty, which would give the American forces on this coast the right at least to [illegible] check the English interference, if not otherwise mate[illegible]ially to assist the Liberals. In case of another siege here, the Mexicans speak of hoisting American colors, and thus claim the protection which McLANE's treaty would have guaranteed them.

Quite unexpectedly to all, the United States ship *St. Marys* came in on the night of the 30th, *en route* for Panama from Guaymas, with dates from there to the 26th inst. Everything was quiet there, although the inhabitants were anything but friendly towards Americans. They would show their hostile feelings by stoning the boats' crews when leaving the landing, and when night had overtaken some straggler who had missed his boat, he would be in serious danger of losing the number of his mess. This animosity dates from the Consular trouble of last year, when Col. ALDEN was forcibly installed as United States Consul by Capt. PORTER, of the *St. Marys*, in the vacancy occasioned by the absence of Judge ROSE.

We leave here in a few days for Guaymas, and flag officer MONTGOMERY hopes to be enabled to overcome all difficulties and again place matters on an amicable footing. The *St. Marys* leaves to-day for Panama, to relieve the *Saranac*, which vessel will leave for Callao with the *Wyoming*. Our arrival in this port was hailed with joy on the part of the Mexicans, and a feeling of the greatest intimacy exists between the inhabitants and every one on board here; hundreds of persons, women, children, soldiers, beggars, guerrilleros, &c., are daily crowding to see the flag-ship.

The California Mails.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT ACCEDES TO THE TERMS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

From the Washington Constitution, July 7.

We have the pleasure of announcing that an arrangement has been concluded with CORNELIUS VANDERBILT for the transportation of the mails between New-York and San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, under the provisions of the act of 15th June, 1860, which restricts the compensation to the postage on the mails conveyed, with the understanding, however, that the President will recommend to Congress the allowance of such additional sum as may be deemed equitable and just for the service. The mails will go forward from New-York by the steamer leaving that port on the 11th inst., and tri-monthly service will be regularly maintained thereafter until the 4th of March, 1861, the steamers leaving New-York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month.

We publish herewith Mr. VANDERBILT's letter of the 5th inst., agreeing to transport the mails upon the terms proposed by the Department, and also explaining the cause of the failure to take the mails by the steamer which sailed from New-York on the 2d inst. It is due to Mr. VANDERBILT, whose conduct in the premises has been made the subject of severe criticism by the New-York Press, that this explanation should be given to the public:

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In answer to the request of the President, as communicated to me by your telegraphic dispatch addressed to me at Saratoga Springs on the 30th ult., I have to say that the California mails shall go by the steamer of the 11th inst., upon the terms proposed by you, and that the service shall be maintained thrice monthly till the 4th day of March, 1861.

I have entire confidence that the President will make the recommendation suggested, and I cannot doubt but that Congress will, in view of the exigency, make the compensation just.

Your telegraphic dispatch did not reach me in time to admit of answer before the sailing of the steamer on Monday last, or I should have consented to take the mails by that steamer.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. VANDERBILT.

Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Postmaster-General.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* thus refers to the arrangement:

"The California Ocean Mail service is to be resumed on the 11th instant by Commodore VANDERBILT, who has finally accepted an overture made to him by the President for this object. To carry ninety tons of free mail matter a trip would not be profitable to Commodore VANDERBILT. His letter postage per year would amount to $30,000 only. The California mails would cost for tri-monthly transportation, at the rate paid for express freights, the sum of $300,000 a year. This sum the Postmaster-General and the United States Senate were willing to pay for the continued service. The provision was made in the Post route bill by the Senate, and the bill failed in the House. The President proposes to apply to Congress for such compensation for Mr. VANDERBILT as may be reasonable and proper, and that amount was already ascertained to be $300,000 for the mail steamer service. The Panama Railroad Company demand $100,000 for their compensation for transportation. The mail service is to be renewed on the 11th, and continued tri-weekly until the 4th of March next. Mr. VANDERBILT, of course, has to take the risk of non-action by Congress, and it is no small hazard. He has shown much public spirit and confidence in the Government by his acceptance of the proposed arrangement."

An Irate Politician.

MR E. B. SCHNABEL ASSAULTS GEN. BOWMAN.

From the Washington Constitution, July 7.

This morning, near 11 o'clock, a disreputable character named E. B. SCHNABEL, whom we have heretofore done the too great honor of mentioning in our columns, and who, we have already stated, is a fugitive from justice in three different States of the Union, and a person of too low character to receive anything but the contemptuous notice of gentlemen, entered the office of this paper and commenced a violent and ruffianly assault with a loaded cane upon Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. BOWMAN was sitting at his desk at the time, writing, when SCHNABEL entered, and, before his purpose was suspected, aimed at the former's head a desperate blow, which struck a little diagonally downwards from the eyebrow to the nose, inflicting a severe double gash, from which the blood rapidly gushed forth, the force of the blow breaking the stout thick cane in two. The dastardly ruffian was about to repeat the attack, when an *attaché* of the office, who was sitting at another desk, sprang forward and struck the cowardly assassin a blow with his fist, which knocked him down. Two or three accomplices of SCHNABEL immediately rushed to his assistance, when other employes of the office interfered, and the ruffians were ejected from the building.

A warrant was immediately obtained for SCHNABEL and his arrest was soon effected. On an examination before Justice CLARK, SCHNABEL was bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury. It is to be hoped that, as he is now in durance, the long-evaded demands of justice, in satisfaction of other crimes committed by him, may take hold of him. It will be fortunate for society at large if this villanous and assassin-like assault shall result in placing a hitherto uncaught ruffian in the hands of the law, which he has so frequently outraged.

It should be stated that before coming to this office an attempt was made by SCHNABEL and his accomplices to decoy Mr. BOWMAN to the Kirkwood House, for the evident purpose of taking him at an advantage, and perpetrating the cowardly outrage upon him, perhaps in some private room where none but the assassin's friends were at hand. No attention, however, was paid to the anonymous message, brought to the office by a person who declined to give the name of his principal, to the effect that "a gentleman" wished to see Mr. BOWMAN at the Kirkwood House. Nothing was then suspected, but Mr. BOWMAN did not attend the summons, and thus fortunately changed the scene of the outrage from whatever ambush may have been prepared, to a spot within the reach of friends. That there was a cowardly conspiracy to waylay and assault Mr. BOWMAN at ease, is apparent, but it was happily foiled. The conspiracy, however, was hardly more cowardly than the attack as actually made, while Mr. BOWMAN was in a sitting posture, and consequently incapable of defence. Cowardice and villainy, in truth, alike mark the outrage, which could only have been committed by such an unmitigated scoundrel as ELLIS B. SCHNABEL.

It reflects disgrace upon the administration of justice that a person so steeped in infamy as this man, has not heretofore been lodged in the penitentiary, to serve out the accumulated sentences from which he has escaped.

SUICIDE OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF NEW-ORLEANS.—About 1 o'clock this morning, one of the most painful occurrences it has been our duty to chronicle in many a day took place. Mr. EDMOND ARMAND, a gentleman of the first social circle of our creole families, came to his death by suicide. It appears that Mr. ARMAND had been suffering from an opthalmia complaint for some time, which recently had been aggravated by temporary derangement of the nervous system. This morning, at the hour above named, as he was sitting on the front balcony of his house, on the corner of St. Ann and Bourbon streets, he called his valet, VICTOR, and ordered him to bring a cup of tea. The servant proceeded to obtain the tea, leaving his master alone on the balcony. At this hour Corporal FAGOT and two watchmen were passing, and their attention was attracted to the balcony by cries in the French language of "Help! help! I am lost! My God, what have I done! VICTOR, run for a doctor!" The policemen then heard the noise of a fall on the balcony. They immediately entered the house, and found the unfortunate gentleman prostrate, with his throat cut from ear to ear. They then sent for Dr. VIONET, and by the directions of the valet removed the body to a room, and when the Doctor came, he saw there was but a moment longer for the struggles of the unhappy gentleman to close his sad death; and the Doctor was true in his statements, for Mr. ARMAND died but a minute after. At 2½ o'clock this morning the Coroner was called up to hold the inquest, and did so, the Jury rendering a verdict of "Death by suicide." The body was then conveyed to deceased's plantation, in St. James' Parish, whence it will be buried.—*New-Orleans Delta, July 4.*

MR. COLLINS PAID.—Mr. E. K. COLLINS, the enterprising projector of the splendid line of steamships which ran to Liverpool a few years ago, has received his pay in full, and his account with Government is closed. On the last day of the session of Congress, the Post-office Deficiency bill passed, and in it was a section directing the Secretary of the Navy to pay to Mr. COLLINS the sum of $80,282 72, being the balance, with interest, due to him on account of money withheld. A draft for this sum has been sent to Mr. COLLINS.—*Nat. Int.*

The Charleston *Courier* of the 6th, says that the thermometer had reached 94° each day since the preceding Monday, and on Wednesday it was at 100°. Besides eight persons who had died in consequence of exposure, a number were seriously ill.

Obituary.

DEATH OF ROBERT BROUGH, THE COMIC WRITER AND DRAMATIST.

By the steamer *Palestine*, which arrived yesterday at Quebec, we are informed of the death of Mr. ROBERT BROUGH, at the early age of 32 years. His name is familiar to readers on this side of the Atlantic, more than are his acknowledged works, although by his contributions to *Punch*, and comic periodicals of England of lesser note, he has been favorably noticed here on many occasions, and many of his productions have been reprinted here. He was a native of London, but at an early age was removed to Monmouth, Wales, where his father opened a brewery. While young BROUGH was yet a boy, the Chartist outbreak, headed by FROST, JONES and WILLIAMS, occurred, in which the elder BROUGH became involved, necessarily taking part with the Government, a circumstance which nearly ruined him, as the people of Monmouthshire would drink no more of his beer. ROBERT BROUGH, the son had then to shift for himself, and tried his hand at portrait painting, but, finding that he had mistaken his vocation, attempted literature. In that he was more successful, though he never evinced the possession of powers which promised great fame and excellence. He first started as the editor of the Liverpool *Lion*, a comic bantling, which had a very brief existence; thence went to London, where, in conjunction with ALBERT SMITH and ANGUS B. REACH, (both of whom are lately deceased,) he wrote several farces and novellettes, edited the *Comic Almanac*, translated several of the songs of VICTOR HUGO and BERANGER, and wrote a *History of Sir John Falstaff*, which the celebrated artist, GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, profusely illustrated. Since, in connection with his brother, he has written many farces, interludes and librettos, and some of the most popular of these have had their run in this and other American cities, as the works "of the brothers BROUGH." Mr. BROUGH was much esteemed in the literary world of London, and his death, following so soon after his friends SMITH, REACH and DOUGLAS JERROLD, will be severely felt by their surviving friends.

Hudson River Items.

LARGE FIRE IN ULSTER COUNTY.—One of the largest fires ever witnessed in Ulster County, occurred a few nights since, in the town of Rosendale, in that county, when the whole of the Lawrenceville Cement Works were entirely destroyed. The fire was first discovered in a small shed adjoining the main building. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time all efforts to extinguish them were of no avail. The main building was utterly consumed, together with its contents, and several smaller buildings adjoining were destroyed. A canal boat, loaded with 600 barrels of cement, was removed just in time to escape destruction. The machinery, tools, a large quantity of cement, and other articles, were also lost. The damage is estimated at $40,000, of which there was an insurance of only $5,000 upon the buildings. The other property was an entire loss, there being no insurance upon it. A large number of men have been thrown out of employment. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

LARGE FIRE IN SAUGERTIES.—On Thursday night the extensive cooperage establishment, owned by Messrs. DUBOIS & BUCKLEY, in Saugerties, Ulster County, was entirely destroyed. It is supposed to have been set on fire, as everything was all right when the building was locked up for the night. In the building was $8,000 worth of finished kegs and barrels ready for shipment, which were entirely destroyed, as well as a large quantity of stock, tools, &c. The total loss is estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000. There was no insurance upon the property.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—TWO YOUNG GIRLS DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—On Saturday, two girls, daughters of Mr. ABRAHAM CROFTS, of Cedar Hill, in the town of Red Hook, Dutchess County, were drowned while bathing in the creek. One of them ventured too far into the stream and was drowning, when her sister went to her assistance, and going also beyond her depth they were both drowned before assistance could reach them. The bodies were recovered shortly afterward, but life was extinct. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CAPT. HALSTED.—Capt. CHARLES HALSTED, of the barge *Nevesink*, plying between this City and Newburgh, was attacked suddenly by an apoplectic fit while making an up trip on Friday night, and died shortly afterwards. Mr. HALSTED has been engaged in the freighting business for the last forty years, and was well known in New-York and along the river by business men. He was about 60 years of age.

The steamtug *A. S. Field*, exploded at her wharf in Detroit, about nine o'clock of the evening of the 5th instant. Oscar McKenzie, the wheelsman, Raymond Dumont, the mate, and a negro boy named Hoover, were instantly killed. A number who were in the vicinity sustained injuries more or less severe.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION—Delivered at Boston on the Fourth of July.

THE CATTLE DISEASE—History of its Origin and Progress in Massachusetts.

EXECUTION OF HARDEN—Report of the Execution of Rev. JACOB S. HARDEN.

EUROPE—Our Foreign Correspondence; The Baden Conference; Annexation of Savoy and Nice.

POLITICAL—The Presidential Contest; Gen. LANE's Letter of Acceptance; Letter from Mr. LINCOLN; Letter from FERNANDO WOOD.

THE SLAVE-TRADE—The Africans at Key West; Letter of PATRICK HENRY.

AMERICAN COMMERCE—Statistical Letter.

NEW INVENTION—To Supercede Pumps.

MEXICO—The Latest News.

SYRIA—Persecution of Christians.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Mr. EVERETT on American Institutions; Profiting by Experience; Democratic Doctors; The Neapolitan Movement; The Prince and the President; An Archbishop at Confession; Affairs in Mexico.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Semi-Weekly Record of Latest Intelligence.

Markets, Money Matters, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FOUR CENTS.

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus Writes in the "BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless, for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. WINSLOW is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a Nurse and Female Physician.

The New Store of BALL, BLACK & CO. IS NOW OPEN and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale, Broadway, corner Prince-st.
H. BALL. W. BLACK. E. MONROE.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon, by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. O. BILLICK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Summer Clothing FOR BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, AT THE NEW BRANCH STORE, THE NEW BRANCH STORE, No. 214 BROADWAY, Under Barnum's Museum.
ROGERS & RAYMOND.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig.—An entire novelty. Partings unattainable. No turning up behind. A perfect fit warranted. Made only at No. 290 Broadway, next A. T. Stewart & Co.'s

MARRIED.

WHITE—TREADWELL.—In this City, on Monday, July 9, by Rev. W. Luke, ANNA A. TREADWELL to ISAAC S. WHITE.

Bridgeport papers please copy.

DIED.

BRISTOLL.—In this City, on Monday, July 9, of dysentery, WALTER BROOKS BRISTOLL, only son of Thomas and Sarah Bristoll.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 55 Catharine-st., this day, (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

SHAPTER.—In this City, on Monday, July 9, Capt. THOMAS R. SHAPTER, aged 60 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 86 6th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WEBBER.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 9, JAMES R. WEBBER, at his residence, No. 626 3d-av., aged 40 years.

BUNTING.—In this City, on Saturday evening, July 7, JOHN A. BUNTING.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 11 Livingston-place.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Saturday, July 7, JERUSHA L. KNAPP, in the 69th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 7th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—In East Brooklyn, on Monday morning, July 9, after a lingering illness, ASA L. THOMPSON, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, Lafayette-av., near Marcy-av., East Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) July 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends will attend without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Connecticut Farm, N. J., for interment.

ST. JOHN.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, July 9, CHARLES W. ST. JOHN, aged 39 years.

Funeral service at No. 191 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Canaan, Conn., for interment.

IRWIN.—In Hoboken, on Sabbath evening, July 8, MARY AGNES, daughter of Robert and Rachel Irwin, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 126 Washington-st., Hoboken.

BERGEN.—At East New-York, on Monday, July 9, GILBERT S. BERGEN, aged 42 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church, East New-York, L. I.

SEAMAN.—At Jerusalem, L. I., on Second Day, July 9, at the residence of her son-in-law, James F. Birdsall, PHEBE SEAMAN, widow of Elijah Seaman, in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral will take place, at Friends' Meeting-house, Jerusalem, L. I., on Fourth Day, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN BUSKIRK.—At Peekskill, on Sunday, July 8, GEORGE VAN BUSKIRK, aged 34 years.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, at Peekskill, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

ADAMS.—At Tarrytown, on Monday, July 9, EUGENIA, infant and twin daughter of John Q. and Susan D. Adams, aged 7 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Mr. Alexander Lee's, in Beekman-town, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARROW.—At Keewaydin, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, July 9, at the residence of Wm. A. Woodward, Esq., HARRIET W., infant daughter of J. W. and H. B. Barrow, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 323, July 9, 1860.
29, 56, 9, 68, 54, 33, 22, 53, 17, 15, 50, 46, 8.

Class No. 324, July 9, 1860.
65, 2, 53, 30, 36, 74, 59, 34, 40, 37, 33, 72, 51.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., July 9, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

FANS—PARIS FANS.
New and beautiful styles.
Just received, and for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF **THE METHODIST** Will be issued on SATURDAY, JULY 14.
40,000 copies will be circulated throughout the country, North and South. Advertisements inserted to a limited extent, if received immediately.
GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D. } Editors.
JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D. }
L. BANGS, Publisher,
Office No. 7 Beekman-st., Nassau Bank Building, New-York.

READY ON WEDNESDAY.
APPLETON'S COMPANION HAND BOOK OF TRAVEL TO THE ENTIRE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES.
Including California, Kansas, Minnesota, New-Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Washington Territory, Oregon, the Isthmus of Panama,
With a Description of the Principal Cities and Towns, and Places of Interest, Together with Hotels, Through Routes, and Routes of Travel.
With Colored Maps.
1 vol., square 12mo. Paper covers, 50 cents. Cloth, 75 cents.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. EUGENE DEMERE'S "COMPOUND MIXTURE OF GUAIACUM," FOR ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.
A speedy and efficient remedy for this painful and debilitating complaint. Once the system is fully under its influence, it will afford relief in the most aggravated cases. It has been successfully used in private practice for many years. For sale by all Druggists of character. Orders must be sent to the depôt, No. 185 Water-st.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—The doubt with which an oft-deceived community is apt to look upon all medical preparations, has long since been completely vanquished by the triumphant universal and invariable success of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their effect in all disorders of the digestive organs are not miraculous, because they are the necessary result of certain medical properties never heretofore combined in one preparation, but they are nevertheless astonishing. Aged persons, who deemed themselves past help from medicine, declare (to use the words of a correspondent) that the Bitters seem to have given them a new lease of life. Unquestionably the majority of dangerous diseases are the offspring of dyspepsia, and for this complaint, as well as the maladies out of it, there is nothing in the world like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which is now sold by all druggists throughout the world.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—The medicinal qualities of this Water are fully shown in the testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals, which may be seen on application to the Agent. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. No Water genuine unless procured from H. W. BOSTWICK, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB AND INVERTED nails successfully treated by LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Practical Chiropodists, No. 515 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. We promise no more than we perform, and give the highest testimonials from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

PLATED TEA SETS, 6 PIECES FOR $20.—Some new styles, very rich Tea Sets, six pieces for $20—usually sold for $35. A general assortment of fine Plated Ware at equally low prices, at the old stand (30 years in one place) of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children, or in sewing, by a family going abroad; she can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 193 Madison-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Can be seen at No. 33½ 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little West of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid, or would assist in taking care of children or do plain sewing; the best of City reference; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 101 5th-av., near 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting; will assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to do general housework in a small private family; would like to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 185 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required, or take care of children; good City reference. Apply at No. 111 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker, and understands pastry; no objection to assist in washing; the best of City reference given from her late employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, bread, biscuits and pastry; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 10 Neilson-place, between Clinton and Waverley-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; first-rate reference from her last place. Would go in the country. Inquire at No. 331 West 26th st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE private family as cook; understands it in all its branches; a good bread and cake baker; the best of recommendations given; call for two days at No. 462 6th av., corner 28th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle aged woman as good cook; has good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 50 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable and well-recommended Protestant young woman, in City or country, to do cooking, washing and ironing; would have no objection to do general housework; she is a good plain cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good bread and pie maker and baker, and an excellent laundress; has good references. Apply at No. 466 Broome-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, and a first-rate baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 268 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. The best of City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY SUPERIOR young woman, situation as cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer and good baker; has reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a Protestant woman as first rate cook, and to assist in the washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit. Address, or apply for two days, No. 141 West 39th-st., second floor, rear house.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; has good reference from last place. Apply at No. 128 East 23d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman to cook or do general housework; best of City reference. Call at No. 164 East 36th-st., fourth floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations; one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the other as waitress or chambermaid; would assist in the washing; has good reference. Call at No. 79 46th-st., west of 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation either in the City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress, by a young woman who is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer. The very best City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A Protestant girl, a situation as good plain cook or laundress; has good City reference. Please call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts., second floor, front room.

AS DAY DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would go to the country. Call at No. 210 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation by a lady who thoroughly understands housekeeping and is strictly conscientious. She is fully capable of taking charge of and regulating a well-ordered household in a private family, or in some public institution or seminary. The advertiser can give the best of City reference. Call or address T. C., No. 124 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation to take the charge of a house for the Summer for a family going to travel; understands doing up pickles and all kinds of preserves, and is capable of putting the house in perfect order for their return. Has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 89 West 27th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to do the housework of a small private family; is a good, plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at the house of her present employer for two days at No. 315 22d st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS LADY'S ATTENDANT.—A YOUNG Protestant lady is most anxious to obtain a situation as attendant on an elderly or invalid lady; would be willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to take charge of children and do plain sewing; good references. Address A., No. 425 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; does all kinds of fine washing and ironing in beautiful style; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 624 6th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived with the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., (University-place.)

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and fine washing; is fully competent; will produce the best City reference. Apply for 2 days, at No. 157 West 27th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress or to do chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 334 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation to take care of an invalid old gentleman or lady, or would take the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen at No. 162 East 28th-st., for three days; the best of reference.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chamber work and sewing; is capable of doing either; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has lived five years in her last place. Please call at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt store, first door west of the 6th-av. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH SEAMSTRESS, of the first class, wants a situation; does all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting; gives no trouble; will go by the week or month; country or City; will nurse an invalid lady. Call at No. 91 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE German Protestant young woman wants a situation as seamstress and to mind children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; speaks French fluently and teaches English and German perfectly; would prefer the country; has good City reference. Can be seen today and to-morrow at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to mind children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 139 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS TRAVELING NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman would like a situation with a family about to travel; has no objection to any part; would take charge of an invalid, or take the care of an infant from its birth; the best of reference can be given. Address E. W., or can be seen at Myrtle-av., 5th door from Houston-st., third floor, Brooklyn.

AS TRAVELING SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant girl to go to California with a family, or travel with a lady as lady's maid or child's nurse; is an experienced seamstress; understands dressmaking and embroidery. Reference, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 West 28th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a very respectable young woman, with the best of City references. Apply at her present employer's, No. 1 3 East 17th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, by a respectable young Protestant woman; the best of City reference given; understands her business perfectly. Inquire at No. 89 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

UNE TRES BONNE CUISINIERE FAISANT de meilleures référés désire trouver une honête famille. Elle parle Anglais, connait le patois et pas d'objection à la campagne; addresser pour deux jours au No. 3 6th-st., near 3d-av., in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

EMPLOYERS IN SEARCH OF HELP CAN at all times find such, fully competent and well recommended, for City and country, at the Employment Institute, No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN not now requiring his services, a situation in a private family for an English butler, of unexceptionable habits and well qualified in every way to give satisfaction to his employer. Address Box No. 1,876 General Post-office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a German Protestant, who speaks the English language fluently; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; has lived in the first-class families, and has the best City reference from his last place, where he has lived for the last two years; no objections to the country or any watering place. Call or address F. S., No. 131 West 32d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man, in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; has lived with the first families in this City; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; has the best City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Call at, or address, No. 470 4th-st., near 2d av., in the store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Frenchman of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference, and no objection to the country. Address, or call on, SAMUEL LOWRY, No. 932 Broadway, where the advertiser can be found.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as groom and coachman; he can produce the best of reference from his last place, where he lived over two years; would go in the country. Apply at J. Wilson's stable, office corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED a situation as coachman by a very respectable young man who understands his business thoroughly, and is very highly recommended from his last employer, for honesty, competency, sobriety and industry; is willing to work in garden and make himself generally useful at moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a steady man, a situation as coachman and gardener and take care of a cow and milk; he is a trustworthy man and has good reference, and understands the care of fowls. A note addressed to P. KEEFFE, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a young man as coachman and groom; understands the cultivation of out-door flowers, fruit trees and vines; or would take charge of a gentleman's place; good reference from his last place. Address C. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM AND GARDENER.—Situation wanted; no objection to the country; can produce good reference. Address, for two days, D. R. T., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS DRIVER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT single young man a situation to drive and to take care of horses, and to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; would assist in the garden and in the care of cows; can milk, plow, mow, &c.; is strong and healthy, and not afraid of hard work. No objections to any part of the country. Has good City reference. Apply, for three days, at No. 62 4th av., near 9th-st.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORK.—Wanted, a situation by an Englishman and his wife without incumbrance; the man is a thorough and practical farmer; has had very extensive experience in the care and raising of stock, gardening, &c.; would be willing to take care of horses, drive, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; his wife fully understands housework, and is an excellent seamstress; both are Protestants, and produce very high testimonials for sobriety and industry. Apply to MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as gardener and coachman; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouse plants and all kinds of vegetables; and also understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; can go well recommended from his last employer in the City. Can be seen for three days at No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. A. KELLY.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer, by a German Protestant young man; good reference can be given from his last place. Address No. 218 West 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, an American, lately from the West, as porter in a dry goods or grocery store; brings good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his private waiter, an intelligent (Protestant) man, honest, and very trustworthy, and an excellent house servant and waiter; in addition, makes ice cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address, left at the French confectionary and bakery, corner 6th-av. and 18th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wants a situation as waiter in a private family; no objection to City or country; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 101 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., my present residence. J. W. C.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, in town or country, by a sober, steady man; can produce good City reference from last place. Address J. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

A MAN, WIFE AND DAUGHTER WISH SITUATIONS.—He understands the management of a farm; is a fruit and flower gardener; understands grafting and pruning of all kinds of trees. His wife is a good cook, and the daughter can do all kinds of fine knitting. Best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 211 3d av.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY—BOY WANTED, IN AN IMPORTING and jobbing dry goods house, to learn the business; must be intelligent and of good character; age, 17 to 19. ROBERTS, RHODES & CO., No. 324 Broadway.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED IN A CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. Apply at No. 18 4th-av., to W. L. CONKLIN & CO.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED IN THE DRY GOODS commission business, about 17 years of age, well educated and intelligent. Apply at No. 9 College-place.

A CLERK.—WANTED, IN A MERCANTILE house, a young man who is a rapid writer, and quick and correct at figures; one preferred who has previously been in a crockery house. Address, in handwriting of applicant, G., Box No. 181 New-York Post office.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a very small private family; must have City reference. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A CAPABLE GIRL to do general housework; must be well recommended. Inquire at No. 11 Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—CHILDREN'S maid and seamstress wanted, to care for three half grown children at Riverdale, fourteen miles on the Hudson. Apply, with references, at No. 53 Park Place, up stairs, from 9 to 12 A. M.

IRONERS WANTED.—TEN GOOD IRONERS wanted immediately. Apply at the Laundry, No. 61 Mercer-st.

LABORERS AND HOD-CARRIERS.—WANTED on the thirteen stores foot of 42d st., North River. Inquire of the foreman, BRIAN McANEE.

WANTED—TO GO TO STATEN ISLAND—AN INTELLIGENT young woman to take care of children. Also a colored woman as cook; and another as laundress. Apply at Room No. [illegible] Metropolitan Hotel.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—The subscriber, a graduate of Columbia College, will sail about the 1st of August directly for Bremen, with the design of spending some years in Germany. He would, for a moderate remuneration, take charge of boys and place them in the famous Government School in Rinteln, on the River Weser, where pupils are fitted for the Universities, professions and commerce. Arrangements were made last Summer with a German family in Rinteln, to superintend the education of American boys, to take them as boarders in a fine old mansion, to look after their clothing and linen, and to report faithfully to the parents in this country, thus dispensing with the services of private tutors. The entire charge for board, washing and tuition, without the least necessity for extras, is $300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and pupils can reach the school for less than $100 from New-York. For further particulars, apply by letter to G. W. MAYNARD, care of C. A. Bates, No. 721 8th-av., New-York.

REFERENCES—President King, Prof. Joy, Col. Coll, Dr. John Torrey, U. S. Assay-office, and Benj. H. Field.

AS GOVERNESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH governess desires a resident engagement; thorough instruction in English, French, music, singing, drawing; studied under eminent masters in London and Paris. Address E. O. L., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching desires a situation as teacher in a school; she is competent to teach the English branches, French, German, Latin and drawing; references given and required. Address M. A. R., Box No. 18, Ithaca, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

THE "RECEPTION" ROCKING CHAIR, Wells' patent, designed expressly for parlor uses, is a decided luxury. It stands on casters, the same as an ordinary easy parlor chair, which it resembles in appearance, and rocks even more pleasantly than the old-style rocking chair, thus combining the uses of both styles. Unique and artistic in design, it has met the approval of all who have seen it. On sale at No. 652 Broadway, where the public are invited to call and inspect it. TERRY & WELLS.

ENAMELED FURNITURE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 133 6th-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO MANTELGLASSES, 62 BY 48 inches, but little used. Apply at No. 68 West-st.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH.—NO. 60 EAST 9TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. This R. V. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, as also chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., and later, if desired. For ladies exclusively, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. On Sundays open for gentlemen only, from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THEO. GERBER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—AT NO. 148 EAST THIRTEENTH-ST., near 3d-av.; a large sitting-room and bedroom with good pantries, on second floor, front and back; also, one large back parlor, elegant furniture, in a first-class stone house; excellent table; possession immediately; best of references given and required.

BOARD—CAN BE HAD IN THE FAMILY OF A Presbyterian clergyman, in the upper part of the City, for a few months. Superior rooms, a quiet, religious home; charges reasonable. Address BOARDING, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 46 SANDS-ST.—Desirable rooms with partial board for gentlemen from $3 50 to $4 per week. Also, a large unfurnished room on second floor, for a gentleman and wife. Transient boarders well accommodated.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—BROADWAY, CORNER of Houston-st.—Conducted on the European Plan. Single rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day; double rooms and parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered. Permanent rates less.
S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMMER, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, above 8th-st., east side of town preferred. Address, stating location and terms, W. E. R., Box No. 1,151 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, within a short distance of the City Hall. Terms moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 163 *Times* office.

SUITES OF ROOMS, AND ROOMS AND Board, may be had at No. 54 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMILIES can procure first-class board and accommodation, commanding the best view of the beautiful Lake Mohegan and surrounding wood and mountain scenery. But few are yet aware that a spot so charming to the lover of fine landscape, boating, and fishing can be reached in two hours from the City. Several eligible building sites on sale. Apply to T. JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals at the large farm mansion of the late Chas. Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the grounds ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring a residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer Boarders. It is a large farm-house, well shaded, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS ENDICOTT, No. 59 Beekman-st., between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M. Address by mail W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LADIES OR MISSES DEsirous to acquire the French language, music, &c., can obtain good board, for the Summer season, in the Protestant French Young Ladies' Institute, located in the pleasant and healthy village of Bloomfield, N. J., 12 miles from New-York by railroad. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED within six minutes drive of the New-Hamburg dépôt on Hudson River Railroad, in a large and well shaded country farm-house. A liberal table kept; two large rooms on first floor, and two small ones on second floor. For particulars of same, inquire of E. B. SERVOSS, Park Bank.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no mosquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE, near Glen Cove, L. I.; location perfectly healthy; the house is very pleasantly situated close by the salt water, well shaded, good bathing, &c.; but few boarders taken; terms moderate. Reference, J. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A WIDOW WITHOUT family, and a pleasant house, three quarters of an hours' ride in the New-Haven cars, can accomodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen with board. Address Mrs. MAITLAND, Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

BOARD AT SOUTH BERGEN—TWENTY minutes by horse railroad from Jersey City. A few adults will be taken in a private family. A beautiful view of New York Bay, Staten Island, &c. For particulars address M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR AN INVALID, A young lady, at some pleasant farm-house, within one hour's ride of the City. Terms must be moderate. Address BOARDING, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT A FARM HOUSE NEAR Sing Sing, situation desirable, a few families can be accommodated. For particulars inquire of A. S. RICHARDS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.
Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New-York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

RICHFIELD SULPHUR SPRINGS.—THE National Hotel, enlarged and entirely refitted, with spacious lodging and sitting rooms and parlors, is now open as a boarding-house. Daily stages run from Little Falls and Herkimer, by beautiful mountain roads to Richfield. Refer to Rev. Dr. Spring, and other guests of the house. EDWARD CANEY.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

INSTRUCTION.

$100 PER YEAR. $100
FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plains, N. Y.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

THE MISSES BUCKNALLS' BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will be removed during the Summer vacation to No. 7 West 22d-st., where it will be reopened on the 12th of September next. Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made to the Misses BUCKNALL, at No. 23 Gramercy-park, until the 1st of August, after that date at No. 7 West 22d-st.

Mr. MILLS, for many years the conductor of the principal studies of the late Mrs. Okill's school, respectfully announces that he has associated himself with the Misses BUCKNALL in the future management of their Institution. The same course of study, and the same succession of classes, which he has hitherto so successfully observed will still be followed in this new arrangement. Parents or guardians who may desire to see Mr. MILLS with regard to the School will find him, after the 1st of September, at his residence, 22 West 14th-st.

MRS. GIBSON, No. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, begs to intimate that she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 14th September. Applications for admission of pupils are requested to be made in writing, addressed to No. 38 Union-square, till September 1, after which date a personal interview can be had with the Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Near 5th-av., for sale low for cash, on account of the ill health of the owner. The school has been established for a number of years, and enjoys a large patronage. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Amer. School Inst., No. 596 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WILTON, CONN.—The location healthy and desirable. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. They are taught in a thorough and practical manner. Terms from $120 to $140 per year. For full particulars address the Principal. AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

FINE SUMMER RESORT FOR BOYS—Among the mountains, at Litchfield, Conn. Mental and physical education combined, at the Elm Park School. Pupils taken for quarter. Address the Principal. DR. J. RICHARDS.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHLAND Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THE Freehold Institute, at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. In session throughout the Summer. Pupils taken at any time. OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIATE organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.
Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
THE CHATHAM BANK PROPERTY,
SITUATE ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF DUANE AND CHAMBERS STS., AS EXTENDED,
(If not previously sold at private sale.)

The lot on the southeast corner of Chambers-st. (as extended according to law) and Duane-st., comprising a front of 41 feet 3 inches on Chambers-st. 19 feet 5 inches on Duane-st., 28 feet on the easterly side, and 50 feet 5 inches on the southerly side, together with the brown-stone building covering the original lot, 28 by about 80 feet, and known as the Chatham Bank. The building was built a few years since, in the very best and most substantial manner, of materials the best that could be procured in the market, and suitable for use again.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

The property will be sold free and clear of all taxes and assessments. The purchaser to remove the building previous to 1st September next.

For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, AT 9½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 88 Montague, between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, (late Prof. Alonzo Gray's Brooklyn Heights Seminary for young ladies,) a large and general assortment of household furniture, one splendid rosewood piano, by H. Waters; one splendid rosewood piano, by Gale & Co.; one mahogany piano, by G. Hewes; rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in hair-cloth; pier glass, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, 23 bedsteads of walnut and imitation rosewood, with spring bottoms, 18 best hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, 16 walnut and mahogany dressing bureaus, 10 walnut round tables, washstands, toilet crockery, refrigerators, &c., &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

SLOOP-YACHT DREAM AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, July 10, at 1 o'clock, at salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction, as above, the splendid sloop-yacht "Dream," with all her furniture, apparel, &c., is 20 tons measurement; has cabin accommodations for 8 persons to sleep; was built last Spring, at a cost of $2,600; will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Can be seen at Atlantic Garden, Hoboken, near the ferry.

Further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 280½ West 19th-st., near 9th-av., all the genteel household furniture, &c., in the above house.—Mahogany parlor suite, centre tables, lace curtains, mirrors, paintings, tapestry, three-ply ingrain and stair carpets, oil cloths, hat racks, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, ditto bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, bedding, wardrobes, dining and kitchen furniture, china, glass and plated ware.

ALSO,

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, mortgage sale of household furniture, at 36 Great Jones-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 11th, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 7 Bowling Green, by order of the Executors of Stephen Whitney, Esq., deceased, an assortment of household furniture, Brussels and Wilton carpets, mahogany piano, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany sofas and lounges, hair mattresses, Brussels stairs carpets, stair rods oil paintings, gilt frame engravings, white china dinner sets, &c., painted washstands, round table, &c. Also, a large lot of Japanese furniture in good order, and to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful pair of bright bay carriage horses, 7 and 8 years old, well matched, well broke, and have been used as family horses; are warranted perfectly sound and spirited; good travelers in single or double harness. Also, a city-made carriage, with harness, blankets, &c. This is a rare opportunity for parties desirous of purchasing to obtain a fine establishment, as the owner only parts with the entire concern in consequence of leaving the City.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT EUROPEAN PAINTINGS, IN BROOKLYN.—On THURSDAY EVENING, July 12, at 8 o'clock, in the large gallery in Low's new building, corner of Court and Jerolemon sts., comprising a great variety of size and style, subject and finish, and to which the attention of the lovers of good pictures is respectfully invited. The gallery will be open, free to the public, from Tuesday morning until the time of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of very fast gray trotting horses, *Gray Eagle* and *Billy*, 14½ hands high, 8 and 9 years old, sound and kind in all harness, and as saddle beasts cannot be excelled; either can trot in 2:40, or together in 2:50; are very stylish and free travelers; and are to be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, July 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a splendid pure breed blood-hound, dun color, marked with white, about 18 months old, and good-natured; stands nearly three feet high, and is an excellent watch-dog.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofabeds, wardrobes, bookcases, English, Brussels, and other carpets, glass suites, matting, bedding, &c.
LORD & ELLENDORF, Attorneys.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, July 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a chesnut horse, 7 years old, can trot in 2:50, is kind and sound in any harness and under the saddle, and very fine action.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS ware, fancy vases, &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, July 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. A large catalogue sale, in lots for dealers. Also, 40 gross quart preserve or pickle jars, self-sealing covers.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known Philipp's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown dépôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

OCEANIC HOUSE, WITH ABOUT TWO acres of land, at Coney Island, will be sold positively at public auction, July 12, at 12 M., in the vestibule of the City Hall, Brooklyn.

$3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of D. C. & J. WINSLOW, Attorneys, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FANCY AND FAMILY SOAP WORKS.—The stock and fixtures will be sold at auction, on the premises, No. 151 West 26th-st., on TUESDAY, July 10, at noon. Has been long established and is in complete order. Also, horse, cart, wagon, &c. Terms liberal.
WM. J. STEWART, Assignee, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

PATENT METALLIC
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
WINDOW BLINDS,
Possessing the advantages of the Venetian Wood Blind, without their liability to get out of repair, or to burn.
M. W. SCOTT,
Manufacturers' Agent,
No. 35 Cedar-st., New-York.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
DR. HAMMOND'S New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self induced consumption, and all other Special Diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes, the young particularly. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. "Dr. HAMMOND's book is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition 50 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

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POLITICAL FLAGS,
AMERICAN FLAGS,
ENGLISH FLAGS.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 63 John-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

CATCH 'EM ALIVE, CATCH 'EM ALIVE.—Wightman's Fly Paper. One sheet will catch over two thousand flies or mosquitoes. When flies alight on this paper they can't get off. No poison used in its manufacture. Price only 3 cents per sheet. For sale wholesale and retail at L. M. COHEN'S book-store, No. 268 Bowery, New-York.

THE NEW MARBLE, DRAB AND BROWN-STONE rubbing, sawing, planing and polishing machine is now working at No. 39 Greene-st. Its peculiarity of construction, and economy in cost, and variety of operations, commend it to the trade. An interest in the City of New-York for sale.
ABIJAH SMITH, Inventor.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.—Gold Dust, Coins, Medals, Diamonds, Pearls and Precious Stones bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st., N. B.—Fine Gold and Rolled Silver, for plating, constantly on hand, at office No. 36½ Chatham-st.
A. BARNARD, Gold and Silver Refiner.

$50 WANTED BY A WIDOW LADY LIVING alone, who will give the use of a furnished room in payment. An elderly gentleman preferred. Address Mrs. GILLIS, Box 187 *Times* Office, for 1 week.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale, with over two acres of land, situated within one hour of the City, having a view of 35 miles of the Hudson river, accessible by cars and boats. House is large, nearly new, is finished in the best manner with all modern improvements; having been put in perfect order for owner's occupancy, no expenditure for repairs is required. The house is fully and expensively furnished; furniture will be sold with the premises, if desired. The whole will be sold at a great reduction from cost. Apply to S. B. JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE unincumbered property in the City of Syracuse, consisting of a handsome brick house, stable and ornamental grounds, in a fashionable locality. Price $12,000. A substantial two-story house and large lot, price $3,500, and a frame house and 2 choice building lots in the business centre; price $2,500. Would exchange for any description of good property in this City or vicinity. Apply to J. J. SMITH & CO., No. 760 3d-av., or to W. P. JORDAN, No. 18 Wall-st., Room 20, from 2 to 4.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 89 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

SUMMER RESIDENCE.—PERSONS DESIRING a country residence for the Summer, will find a neat two-story house within 5 minutes' walk from the boat at Cliffwood, N. J.; good salt-water bathing, fishing, &c. Inquire of the Captain of steamboat *Keyport*, foot of Robinson-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—KATONAH'S WOOD.—The furnished country place, (40 acres,) at Bedford, Westchester County, adjoining the Jay Homestead. Possession at the end of the season. Apply to E. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK house, double pitch roof, containing 16 rooms; is put in complete order; parlors paneled, papered, and halls, with chandeliers, stationary wash-tubs, range and furnace, &c., No. 72 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 218 Court-st. H. STEVENSON.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, AT ONCE, THE NEW and pleasant dwelling, No. 104 Ryerson-st.; has tea-room, dumb-waiter, gas, &c.; nice grape-vine and arbor, and is pleasantly located; 15 minutes from ferry by Myrtle-av. cars. Key at No. 106. Apply at No. 92 Broadway, to JOHN BRAINARD, 12 to 3.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND basement of, and a number of fine, light offices on 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th stories, in the new building No. 83 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LEASE FOR SIX YEARS—The well-known Farmers' and Drovers' Hotel, No. 77 Robinson-st., with covenants of renewal. Inquire of CHAS. WHITING, No. 130 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place, also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

OFFICES TO LET—IN A DESIRABLE LOCATION. Apply on the premises, to D. HEISER, Nos. 67 and 69 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE NEW BROWN STONE houses Nos. 29 and 33 West 34th-st., with extension for library; finished in the most complete and thorough manner, with rosewood doors, walnut stairs and all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, of LOPER & DAVIS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM AND LANDS FOR SALE IN PENN-sylvania, containing 1,188 acres, with crops, stock farming utensils, &c.; to an enterprising man it is desirable property. The whole will be sold for $5,500—part cash, or part in property unincumbered in East Brooklyn. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at No. 94 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—Containing ninety acres, within one half mile of steamboat landing and three miles of Railroad station, only twenty miles from this City; it has good house and out-building. For particulars apply to W. J. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

FARM WANTED, WITHIN ONE HOUR OF New-York, on or near a navigable stream, 5 to 50 acres of land; small house and out-buildings; near a landing or dépôt. Address FARM, Box No. 116 New-York *Times* Office, New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
BENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 497 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of
SWITZERLAND.
Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS, and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, and 4 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers.
Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

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CHAMPAGNE WINES.

We inform our friends that we have received a new supply of our celebrated Binet, Fils & Co.'s Golden Spray Champagne, and that we are again able to fulfill their orders, which we have been forced to refuse on account of the large demand for this favorite wine during the last three months.

We shall have now constantly on hand three or four thousand cases of the Golden Spray as well as our Binet, Fils & Co's original Green Seal and Champagne des Dames, and shall be happy to see our friends and customers at our office, No. 25 Broad-st.

TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., sole agents for the Binet, Fils & Co s Rheims Champagne, and importers of wines and liquors.

MEDICAL.

THE TALENT

Of the most eminent European Artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,

HUMAN FRAILTY,

Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesmar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VE-nereal Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, stricture, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER-forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House.) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $3 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTI'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations safes, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

TO CORRECT AND STIMULATE THE hepatic secretions in liver complaints, especially where weakening the constitution should be avoided, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the very best remedy known. They operate silently, safely and surely.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 886 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DEN-TISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $1; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 19th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CHARLES FRODSHAM WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway, New-York, Respectfully invite the attention of their patrons and the public to an arrangement recently perfected, by which, in connection with Messrs. WILLARD & SON, of Boston, they have added the EXCLUSIVE SALE OF THE FRODSHAM WATCH to the specialties of their establishment.

To every one who finds either a luxury or necessity in accurate time-keeping, the most accurate and durable of time-keepers presents decisive claims. Combining the results of a long studied application of science, and of a superlatively fine finish, its excellence has been distinguished by the unique awards of
THE GOLD MEDAL AT THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1851.
THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR (THE ONLY AWARD) AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1855.
THE GREAT RUSSIAN MEDAL, (A PECULIAR HONOR.)
AND BY PRIZES FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, AMOUNTING TO OVER $15,000.

In recommending it to their patrons, TIFFANY & CO., after a very long and general acquaintance with the works of the best fabricants, and having tested Mr. Frodsham's work by trials of extraordinary severity, are confident in asserting its superiority in every desirable respect, over any watch that has ever come under their inspection. For outside proof of its performance they are authorized to refer to the following gentlemen who have purchased the watch from them:

J. J. Astor, Jr., A. B. Sands, W. H. Gunther, W. T. Blodgett, Joseph Allen, J. H. Wainwright, F. L. Vultee, Aug. Fleming, Wm. Judson, W. H. Bulkley, I. M. Singer, J. M. Macias, John T. Agnew, A. M. L. Agnew, John N. Genin, Wm. Mason, R. M. Estevez, R. W. Lowber, H. M. Stevens, T. P. Grinnell, J. A. Robinson, John J. Herrick, Chas. Francis, E. C. Moore, New-York; G. B. Warren, Jr., Troy; S. H. Alden, Albany; J. S. Holbrook, L. I.; C. H. McCormick, Chicago; Ben. Holliday, San Francisco.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A HANDSOME BLACK mare, 15½ hands high, warranted sound and kind, excellent either in harness or under saddle; also blanket, lady's and gentleman's saddle, bridles, &c. —Inquire of Mr. ODELL, Turnure's stables, 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME THREE-seated rockaway carriage; has been used but little; is nearly as good as new; cost $350; will be sold very low, or would be exchanged for a good family horse, sound and kind in harness. For further particulars inquire at No. 36 Front-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by
F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS. corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
12 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 16th of July will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from ONE DOLLAR to ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. All deposits made on or before JULY 12 draw interest from JULY 1.
Bank open every day from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Sell Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

$20,000—CITY OF HUDSON PUBLIC SCHOOL SCRIP.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, Committee on Education of the Common Council of the City of Hudson, for the purchase of scrip of the said city, entitled "Public School Scrip," to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, duly authorized to be issued by virtue of an enactment of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, approved Feb. 29, 1860. The moneys therefrom arising to be used for the purchase of sites and to defray the cost of the erection of school buildings in said city. Said scrip to bear interest at and after the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the presentation of the proper interest warrant, to the City Treasurer of said city, the said interest warrants duly signed and attested being attached to said scrip. The principal sum of said debt to be payable in not less than one nor more than ten years from date; the payment of the said principal, and the interest accruing thereon, being provided for by the assessment and collection of an annual tax of one mill on the dollar, of the actual value of the property real and personal in said city, which tax is to be (by the act) called Public School Tax, and to be, in addition to all other taxes authorized to be levied, and when collected, to be by the City Treasurer kept separate and distinct from all other accounts in his hands. No proposal will be received for the purchase of said scrip, at less than the par value thereof. All proposals to be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of July, A. D., 1860, such proposals to state the amount of said scrip desired to be taken, and the time of payment as aforesaid.
WILLIAM E. DUCKSTADTER,
PETER F. WORTENDYKE,
Committee on Education of the Common Council, City of Hudson, New-Jersey.
CITY OF HUDSON, June 25, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, June 22, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of Five Dollars per share upon the capital stock of the Company, for the purpose of discharging the outstanding Freeland Bonds, be, and the same is hereby, called payable on the 16th day of July, 1860; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their instalments in London, may pay the same, at the rate of four shillings two pence to the dollar; and that the Freeland Bonds, with accrued interest, shall be received at par in settlement of the call.
Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 14th day of July, and reopened on the 20th, and that no transfers be permitted, on or after that date, of shares upon which such assessments shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
A. E. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6 1860.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick st. Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
$205,271 36 was received from 3,704 depositors during the last year. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO 2 NEW-BOWERY, corner Chatham-st. open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. All sums deposited on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposal of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No 516 Broadway.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE TUESDAY, July 10 will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.
BANK OPEN DAILY, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARREN, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW YORK, June 28, 1860.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, July 10, 1860. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF the first mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due 1st July, 1860, are requested to present them on and after the 2d prox., at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON UNINCUMBERED improved City property. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY'S Real Estate and Loan Office, No 153 Bowery, corner of Broome st, from 12 to 3. N. B.—Want to purchase good store property on 6th, 8th, or 4th avs.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST BOND and mortgage of from $4,000 to $8,000, in the central part of this City. None but principals need address MORTGAGE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE
TO PYROTECHNISTS, DEALERS IN FIREWORKS, and all whom it may concern. The undersigned, having patented his hand Torch, for night processions, hereby gives notice to manufacturers of Fireworks, and others, that he will prosecute all persons making, selling, or using the same unless made and sold by himself or his agent, and in all cases must have his trade-mark and date of patent placed thereon.
JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1860. ISAAC EDGE.
EDGE'S Patent Torches, Rockets, Roman Candles, Signal Lights and every description of Fireworks, for land or sea use, may be had at short notice by addressing
GEORGE B. COLEY,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE MEMBERS of this Institute are requested to meet at their rooms in the Cooper Union on TUESDAY, (this day,) at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, to attend the funeral of JOHN A. BUNTING, a Vice-President of the Institute.
By order of the Trustees,
WM. HALL, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

YORKVILLE, ATTENTION.—THE CITIZENS of Yorkville will assemble in mass meeting on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 8 P. M., at Harwood Hall, corner of 86th-st. and 4th-av., to ratify the nomination of "Lincoln and Hamlin." The meeting will be addressed by Hon Horace Greeley, Hon. John A. Briggs, and Hon. Abram Wakeman.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Tuesday, 10th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 60 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
Stockholders who have not surrendered their old certificates of stock will be required to do so at the time of receiving the dividend. By order.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on such sums as are entitled thereto, will be payable on and after the 20th July. Interest not drawn will be credited the depositors, and bear interest as principal. Bank open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. President.

THE SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS, July 2, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors on the 30th ult., a dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the last six months was declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Stockholders residing at the East will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1860—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of Four per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives on or after the 10th July, 1860. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th July inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1860.—A dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank from the net earnings of the past six months will be paid the Stockholders on and after the 11th day of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive. B. F. WARNER.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No 60 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1860. Fiftieth Dividend. The Directors have this day declared from the profits of the last six months a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, and added over 5 per cent to the surplus fund.
WASHINGTON MITTEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 28, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO 37 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of eight per cent payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst., to which date the transfer books will remain closed.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, (opposite Trinity Church) NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after July 9.
J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. payable to the Stockholders, on and after Monday, July 2, 1860. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Twelve (12) per Cent., payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—TENTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 16th of July inclusive.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their semi annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been this day declared payable on Monday July 9. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date. T. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office, No. 67 Wall-st.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY, July 3, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Ten per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th inst., at No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY T. DROWNE,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860. Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, July 7, at the Bank of America.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 6, 1860.
PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—Whereas, JOHN WALTON, of the City of New-York, one of the firm of J. LONG & WALTON, distillers, was foully murdered by being shot with a pistol on the night of Saturday, June 30, 1860, at about 11½ o'clock, P. M., in 18th st., near 3d-av., by a person or persons yet unknown; and whereas, JOHN W. MATHEWS, also a resident of the City of New-York, while in pursuit of the murderer—he having witnessed the shooting of the said Walton—was when near to the corner of 16th st and Irving place, turned upon and shot dead by the same hand; Now, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of authority invested in me, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the said JOHN WALTON and the said JOHN W. MATHEWS, said reward to be paid on conviction of the person or persons charged with the offence and the certificate of the District Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded. [L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL whom it may concern, that no debts contracted on account of the steamer PARANA will be recognized by the consignees unless incurred under their written order. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Consignees.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE south side of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York by railroad, to let cheap for a term of years, consisting of a fine store, with ice house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Location in full view of the ocean—perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near by. The store is now open. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.
J. H. PORTER, Proprietor.
P. S. Possession immediately.

NEW BUSINESS.—HAVING SIX OR EIGHT hundred dollars unemployed, the advertiser would like to invest it in some new or profitable business, or invention. Any gentleman having anything of the kind, and wishing a reliable associate, may address J. E. K., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, stating nature of business, prospects, &c. All communications honorably and confidentially treated.

$1,250—ANY PERSON HAVING THIS amount to invest with his services, can double it every year in a very safe and pleasant cash business. For particulars, address T. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

EXCURSIONS, TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE, MORRISANIA, TREMONT, FORDHAM and HIGH BRIDGE.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOODY, SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, Leave

HARLEM.	PECK-SLIP.
6:00—A. M.	7:00—A. M.
7:00—A. M.	8:00—A. M.
8:00—A. M.	9:15—A. M.
9:00—A. M.	11:00—A. M.
10:30—A. M.	1:30—P. M.
1:00—P. M.	3:15—P. M.
3:00—P. M.	4:15—P. M.
4:15—P. M.	5:15—P. M.
5:15—P. M.	6:15—P. M.
6:15—P. M.	7:15—P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way.
FARE SIX CENTS.
Twenty Tickets for One Dollar.
Steamboats to High Bridge, and Stages to all the above villages on the arrival of each boat.
J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

DAILY LINE FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
Steamers BOSTON, DELAWARE and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ON STATEN ISLAND.
Ferry arrangements during the Encampment—connecting with the rail cars to Camp grounds.
Day boats leave New-York, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry, every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., and at 9 P. M. Extra boats (between hours) at 2½, 4½ and 6½ P. M.
Leave Staten Island every hour from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.; extra boats, (between hours,) 3½ and 5½ P. M.
NIGHT ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Staten Island at 10 o'clock.
Leave New-York at 9 and 11 o'clock.
Night Fare, 10 Cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.

Flushing,	7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean,	3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.

Flushing,	9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean,	5 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6 45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK			LEAVE BRANCH PORT.		
Wednesd'y,	July 11,	1 P. M.	Wednesd'y,	July 11,	7½ A. M.
Thursday,	July 12,	2 P. M.	Thursday,	July 12,	8½ A. M.
Friday,	July 13,	3 P. M.	Friday,	July 13,	9½ A. M.
Sunday	July 15,	6 A. M.	Saturday,	July 14,	10½ A. M.
Monday,	July 16,	6½ A. M.	Sunday,	July 15,	3½ P. M.
Tuesday,	July 17,	7½ A. M.	Monday,	July 16,	2½ P. M.
Wednesd'y,	July 18,	8 A. M.	Tuesday,	July 17,	2½ P. M.
Thursday,	July 19,	8 A. M.	Wednesd'y,	July 18,	2½ P. M.
Friday	July 20,	8 A. M.	Thursday,	July 19,	3 P. M.
Saturday,	July 21	8 A. M.	Friday,	July 20,	3½ P. M.
Sunday,	July 22,	8 A. M.	Saturday,	July 21,	4 P. M.
Monday,	July 23,	7½ A. M.	Sunday,	July 22,	5 P. M.
Monday,	July 23,	5 P. M.	Monday,	July 23,	11½ A. M.

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday,	July 10,	8½ A. M.	Tuesday,	July 10,	12 M.
Wed'day,	July 11,	8½ A. M.	Wed'day,	July 11,	12½ P. M.
Th'sday,	July 12,	9½ A. M.	Th'sday,	July 12,	1½ P. M.
Friday,	July 13,	10½ A. M.	Friday,	July 13,	2½ P. M.
Sat'day,	July 14,	3 P. M.	Monday,	July 16,	6 A. M.
Monday,	July 16,	3 P. M.	Tuesday,	July 17,	7 A. M.
Tuesday,	July 17,	3 P. M.	Wed'day,	July 18,	7 A. M.
Wed'day,	July 18,	3 P. M.	Th'sday,	July 19,	7 A. M.
Th'day,	July 19,	3½ P. M.	Friday,	July 20,	7 A. M.
Friday,	July 20,	3½ P. M.	Sat'day,	July 21,	7 A. M.
Sat'day,	July 21,	4½ P. M.	Monday,	July 23,	7 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.
Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMMODIOUS, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on SUNDAY, July 1, and every day during the season except Saturdays. Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st. Brooklyn, 8, Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments. Bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. Until July 9th, the steamer ALICE PRICE will leave foot of Robinson st., (north side) daily, at 6½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.—See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer P. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDWELL'S, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.) and 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs' Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9½, 12½, 3½; Spring st., 9½, 12½, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James' Slip East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 596 BROADWAY.
In directing notice to their removal
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.
This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.
Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO GALWAY,
VIA ST. JOHNS,
By Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's side-wheel steamer PARANA.
The magnificent first class side-wheel steamer PARANA, Capt. BRENAN, will sail on
TUESDAY, July 17,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Galway, with passengers and freight, touching at St. Johns, N. F., for the Royal Mail.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class Cabin, $100, $90 and $75, according to selection of State-room.
Third-class forward Cabin, $35, including cooked provisions.
Passengers to St. Johns, $35.
Third-class passengers to provide bedding, knife, fork, plate, &c.
Passengers by this route are checked through to any of the principal cities on the railways of England and Ireland.
For passage and freight, apply on board the ship, at Pier No. 36 North River, or to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 56 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including state-room, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JULY 28,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

FOR HAVANA.
United States Mail Steamship Line, leaving every 20 days from each port,
Steamship QUAKER CITY.
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, July 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance. Freight received on the 11th inst. For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

STEAMER OF JULY 14,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., at 12 M., on SATURDAY, July 14, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For passage, having several first-class staterooms disengaged, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
Office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......................$130
Second Cabin Passage.......................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......................$110
Second Cabin Passage.......................60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA Capt Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS
On the following days:

From Canal-st. wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage.......................$130
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.; for passage, to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 12 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75. Mobile $35; Montgomery Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Geo., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. W. J. FOSTER, succeeds on SATURDAY, July 14.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. F. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, July 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets sold to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $26; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.
No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.
Baggage checked free to all the above places.
Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 269 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains will run over the road every hour during the day, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., (excepting at 12 M.) No excursion in the vicinity of New-York affords a more beautiful ride. Fare through from New-York only 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, at the ferry, or at the depot on the island.

EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
VIA
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
Societies, Churches, Sunday-schools, &c., desirous of forming excursion parties to the above delightful watering place, will be dealt with on very liberal terms on application at the Company's Office corner of Fulton and Church sts.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. BABCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO CLIFFWOOD GROVE AND KEYPORT.—The steamboat ALICE PRICE will make daily excursions (Sundays excepted) to Keyport, landing at Cliffwood each way, leaving New-York foot of Robinson st., at 10 o'clock A. M., and Keyport at 4 P. M., except Saturdays, when she will leave at 2 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE CHARLES D. BLAIR Social Union Pic-nic to Dudley Grove by steamboat *Ceres* and barge *Cedar Hill*, FRIDAY, July 13, 1860. Tickets 50 cents. Fine cotillion band has been engaged. Start from West 10th-st. at 7½, and West 30th-st. at 8, A. M.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 160 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GARIBALDI FUND.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 11.
The Artists of the several Opera Companies beg now to present to the public the programme selected for the GRAND FESTIVAL BENEFIT
which they have arranged for
THE GARIBALDI FUND,
in aid of
THE SICILIAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.
The performance will commence with Donizetti's Opera in three acts, of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
Which will be given without abridgment, by
Mme. FREZZOLINI,
MUSIANI, FERRI,
MANCINI, RUBIO, Mad. GAROGOLI.
To be followed by the second act of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Mme. CORTESI,
BRRANI, SUSINI.
After which the celebrated
BOLERO,
With full chorus from
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
by Mad. COLSON.
To conclude with Muzio's
GARIBALDI RATAPLAN.
by all the artists.
The whole under the direction of Sig. MUZIO.
The sale of seats will commence this morning at the Academy of Music; C. Breusing's and Sibel's, No. 12 Wall-st.
The prices of admission will be as usual. Reserved seats, $1 50; admission, $1; family circle, 50c.; amphitheatre, 25c.
NOTICE.—Admission tickets ($1 each) may likewise be had at all the principal hotels and music stores.
The entire proceeds will be handed to
GENERAL AVEZZANA,
to be remitted to his friend and brother in arms,
THE HEROIC GARIBALDI.
LETTER FROM GARIBALDI TO GEN. AVEZZANA.
TINO, Dec. 19, 1859.
MY DEAR GENERAL: How often, in our late struggle with the Austrians, have I thought of my old General. How useful to us would have been your courage and military knowledge. And what painful reflections, my good friend, must have assailed you, to know of our battles with the enemies of Italy, and you so far away, unable to share our perils. But, though absent, you have contributed to collect means to redeem that country which has been the idol of your whole life. Please to direct the musket funds to Mr. Henry Besana, St. Dalmasio-st., No. 5 Rosso, Milan. Thank, in the name of Italy and in ours, the generous contributors, &c., &c. Believe me, ever yours, GARIBALDI.
Gen. G. AVEZZANA, New-York.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.......................Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager.......................Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director.......................Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist.......................Mr. J. E. Hayes.
Prompter.......................Mr. T. S. Cline.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
TUESDAY, July 10,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Will be presented
A NEW BURLESQUE,
entitled
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
With new Music by Thomas Baker.
Magnificent Scenery by J. E. Hayes,
Dresses, Appointments, &c., &c.
Characters by
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
and
A TALENTED COMPANY.

After the farce the performance will be followed every evening with the new Burlesque of
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
PERSIMMONS (a fast youth of modern times, kept fast locked by his father, which has a tendency to make him faster.......................Mrs. JOHN WOOD
THE TYCOON, (addicted to having his own way, putting his subjects out of the way, and bringing up a wayward daughter.)
Mr. J. JEFFERSON.
KONIAC, (a third-class spirit—i. e., a djinn, addicted to poker, a sort of bottle imp—in fact, a regular Japanese Bohemian).......................Mr. J. G. Burnett.
YOUNG COON, (a relative of old Zip Coon, and nephew of Tycoon).......................Mr. James Simmonds.
CHAMBERLAIN, (master of the Rod, one of which is always in pickle for himself.)
Mr. C. Goodrich.
FLOXI, (keeper of the Half-way House in the clouds, consequently only a half-way spirit)
Mr. Hurley.
Guards,
Officers of Court,
Attendants, &c.
ALLURA, (whose father, old Tycoon, cannot allure her into a distasteful match) Miss C. Jefferson.
BEGONIA, (a first-class spirit, addicted to falling in love with mere mortals, and receiving a mortal repulse).......................Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau.
MYRTILLA, (a pure spirit).......................Miss Hetty Warren.
FADDLE, (a young lady retained for the express purpose of administering a pill) Miss Ione Burke.
Amazons,
Fairies,
Female
Attendants, &c., &c.
The performance will commence with the laughable farce of
MY YOUNG WIFE
AND
MY OLD UMBRELLA.
Gregory Grizzle.......................Mr. JEFFERSON.
Doors open at 7½; commencing at 8 precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON.......................Lessee and Manager
NIXON'S MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.
GARDENS, PROMENADE, REFRESHMENTS, &c.
COOLEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK CITY.
Last week of the Farewell engagement of
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Being his last appearance in this country.
TUESDAY EVENING, July 10, 1860.
Doors open at 6 o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock.
With Mr. Brougham's great Burlesque of
COLUMBUS,
Mr. BROUGHAM as Columbus; Miss CARRY NELSON as Columbia; and Mr. MARK SMITH as the King.
After which,
MUSICAL INTERLUDE of 40 minutes, for
PROMENADE AND REFRESHMENTS.
After the Interlude
Mlle. THELEUR, the GALE SISTERS, Mons. WEITHOFF, and the corps in characteristic dances.
To conclude with Morton's farce of
THE ETON BOY
By POLLY MARSHALL, DAVIDGE, DAVENPORT, &c., &c.
Tickets 50 cents, with secured seats. Box office open all day. Places may be taken in advance.
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
On SATURDAY next, FAREWELL BENEFIT and last appearance of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
In active preparation, on a magnificent scale, the Romantic Spectacle of
ALADDIN; Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
with great cast, new scenery, gorgeous dresses, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE FLORENCES.
SECOND NIGHT OF
THE NEW BURLESQUE,
BY BROUGHAM,
THE GREAT EASTERN.
(Principal characters by the Florences.)
IRISH LION.
TIM MOORE, (with song and dance) .Mr. FLORENCE.
THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg Ann Mehitable Higginfluter, (with Yankee songs).......................Mrs. W. J. Florence.
Barney, an Irish Lad.......................Mr. W. J. Florence.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF P. T. BARNUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1860.
Commencement of the
GRAND SUMMER CAMPAIGN,
and to be continued every day and evening during the week, a
NEW AND NOVEL INFANTILE EXHIBITION,
Under the direction of Mr. GEO. SHELDON, by
A BALLET COMPANY OF JUVENILE ARTISTS,
Who will appear in a series of interesting and picturesque
BALLETS,
FAIRY SCENES, PANTOMIMES,
FLORAL EXERCISES, MARCHES,
GROUPING, GALOPS,
LIVING TABLEAUX, SPECTACLES, &c.
The entire company consisting of
36 TALENTED AND BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN,
From 4 to 14 years of age, the perfection of grace and loveliness. They will appear every afternoon and Evening in the
FAIRY BALLET SPECTACLE OF CINDERELLA;
Or: *The Good Fairy and the Glass Slipper.*
Also, in Songs, Dances and Duets, in great variety, which will afford the most interesting and pleasing AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN ever before offered at this establishment, or in this City.
In addition, will be seen at all hours, the extraordinary and
WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.,
Though born of perfectly black parents.
They are the greatest wonders of the world.
GIANT BABY,
Seven years old, weighing 257 pounds, and measuring 61 inches round the chest!
FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
Filled with beautiful living Fish, living Seal, &c.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY,
the most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature known.
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!"
DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON.
Cosmoramic and Stereoscopic Views of the
GREAT STEAMSHIP "GREAT EASTERN."
Madame DELMONTE, the celebrated Fortune-Teller.
BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT AND HAPPY FAMILY.
GREAT VARIETY of NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

PALACE GARDENS,
Fourteenth-st., near Sixth-av.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ENTERTAINMENT,
By Mr. J. F. STRATTON'S unrivaled
PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRA,
And the following eminent Vocalists:
Mme. JOHANNA FISHER, Miss E. M. WREN,
Mr. CROZIER, LITTLE MARTHA WREN,
and the Comic Wonder,
LITTLE FRED WREN.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
COMIC PIECE—STATUE LOVER.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
OVER 120 MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
With SEVERAL FINE STATUES.
Admission 25 cents. Open Day and Evening.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 360 CANAL-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
REDUCTION OF ADMISSION.
The charge for admission to the Steamship GREAT EASTERN is now reduced to FIFTY CENTS.
Children under 12 years of age half-price.
Ticket Office on the wharf.
J. H. YATES,
Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

HUGHES' GALLERY.—763 Broadway, exhibition of PICTURES free; portraits of South American notabilities.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; (for White Plains, and all way stations 5:45 P. M., from White-st. Depot;) for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 6 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included.) Way Trains for Sing-Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4 15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:45 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Depôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations; Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 6 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5½ P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT—ON STATEN ISLAND.—A special train of cars in addition to regular trains, will run to and from all the boats to the camp ground. Fare 20 cents from New-York. Passengers must procure tickets at the ferry office in New York before crossing.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT A LIMITED partnership, according to the provisions of the statute, has been formed by JOHN RANDALL, THEODORE W. RILEY, HENRY CHAUNCEY, EGISTO P. FABBRI and FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, all residing in the City of New-York, and JOHN KNOWER, residing in the City of Albany.
The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FABBRI & CHAUNCEY.
The general nature of the business to be transacted is the importing and exporting of merchandise from and to the West Coast of South America and other places.
The special partners are:
1. THEODORE W. RILEY, who has contributed to the capital or common stock two hundred thousand dollars
2. JOHN RANDALL, who has contributed to the capital or common stock one hundred and fifty thousand dollars
3. HENRY CHAUNCEY, who has contributed to the capital or common stock one hundred thousand dollars.
4. JOHN KNOWER, who has contributed to the capital or common stock fifty thousand dollars.
The partnership commences the 1st day of July, 1860, and will terminate at the expiration of five years from that date.
The principal place of business will be the City of New-York.
Witness our hands this 23d day of June, 1860.
E. P. FABBRI,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
General Partners.
THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOHN RANDALL,
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
JOHN KNOWER.
Special Partners.

NOTICE.—Mr. E. P. FABBRI has this day withdrawn from our firm. JOHN RANDALL & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of BARNES & PARK is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. S. BARNES.
NOTICE.—The above business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, by
NEW YORK, July 1, 1860. D. S. BARNES & CO.

MR. THOMAS L. HALLETT, MR. C. H. WESTFELDT and Mr. C. G. RAMSAY this day become partners in our business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm of GEORGE WESTFELDT, HALLETT & CO. GEORGE WESTFELDT & CO.
NEW YORK, July 2, 1860.

MR. GEORGE W. DUBUISSON HAS THIS day retired from our firm.
JUNE 30, 1860. CAMPBELL, HALL & CO.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 13th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting, graining and varnishing the wood work, furniture, and walls of Grammar School No. 4, in said Ward. Also, for the alteration and fitting up of the 3d and 4th floors in the west wing of said building, for Class-rooms, and to put in new sliding-doors in the Primary Department, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ENEAS ELLIOT,
LEWIS WITHINGTON,
ALONZO G REYNOLDS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture of the 13th Ward Board of School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for painting the interior walls of Ward School house No. 45, and the interior of Primary School-house No. 19, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. THOMAS CHRYSTY,
Chairman Board School Officers XVIth Ward.
AUGUSTUS C. BOORAEM, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 Second-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1860. ISAAC B. WARD, GEO. B. WARD, } Executors.
je25-lawsmTu*

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From the 30th day of June to the 7th day of July, 1860. Men, 91; Women, 73; Boys, 141; Girls, 126—Total, 431. Adults, 164; Youths, 14; Children, 253; Males, 232; Females, 199; Colored Persons, 5.

DEATHS FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	5	Convul's, Inf'nt.	40	Inflam. Bowels	5
Bleeding from Lungs	2	Convul's, Puer.	1	Inflam. of Brain	9
Bleeding from Womb	1	Croup	7	Inflam. Lungs	21
Bronchitis	5	Diarrhœa	7	Inflam. Stomach	7
Cholera Infant.	55	Diphtherite	2	Inflam. Throat	1
Cholera morbus	2	Dysentery	7	Inflam of Veins	1
Colic Pictonum	1	Epilepsy	1	Inflam. Womb	1
Cong'n bowels	1	Erysipelas	1	Measles	5
Congest'n brain	7	Fever, interm't	1	Rheumatism	1
Congest'n lungs	1	Fever, puerp'l	3	Small-pox	4
Convul's Adult	1	Fever, scarlet	23	Sun Stroke	1
		Fever, typhoid	2	Teething	4
		Hooping Cough	4		
Total					240

DEATHS FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Albuminaria and Bright's dis. of kidneys	2	Consumption	64	Marasmus, Ad't	1
		Debility, Adult	3	Marasmus, Inf't	22
		Debility, Infant	8	Palsy	4
Anemia	2	Dropsy	4	Rupture Womb	1
Cancer	3	Dropsy in Head	20	Scrofula	3
Cirrh's of Liver	1	Heart, dis. of	12	Soften'g brain	1
Total					149

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	2	Fracture skull	1	Malformation of heart	1
Burned or Scl'd	1	Intemperance	6	Poison	1
Casualties	6	Killed or murdered	2	Premature B'th	3
Comp'n Brain	1	Lock Jaw	1	Suicide	2
Delirium trem's	6	Old Age	4		
Drowned	6				
Total					42

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending July 10, 1858	442 Dec. 11
Week ending July 9, 1859	457 Dec. 26
Week ending June 30, 1860—	
From acute disease	178
From chronic disease	148
From external causes, &c.	36—362
Week ending July 7, 1860—	
From acute disease	240
From chronic disease	149
From external causes, &c.	42—431
Increase this week	69

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.	2	Premature Birth	3
Brain and Nerves	108	Stomach, Bowels, and other Digestive Organs	118
Generative Organs	8		
Heart and Blood Vessels	14	Uncertain Seat and General Fevers	33
Lungs, Throat, &c.	107		
Old age	4		
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	34	Total	431

Of which 33 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	150	15 to 17 years	2	50 to 60 years	25
1 to 2 years	60	17 to 20 years	7	60 to 70 years	10
2 to 5 years	41	20 to 25 years	16	70 to 80 years	7
5 to 10 years	11	25 to 30 years	24	80 to 90 years	5
10 to 12 years	3	30 to 40 years	36	100 years and upwards	1
12 to 15 years	2	40 to 50 years	28		
Total					428

NATIVITIES.

Brit. America	1	Ireland	94	Switzerland	1
England	11	Italy	2	United States	285
France	1	Scotland	2	Unknown	2
Germany	31	Spain	1		
Total					431

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Blackwell's Island	5	Lunatic Asylum, Bloomingdale	1
Bellevue Hospital	19	Nursery and Child's Hospital	2
City Hospital	3	Randall's Island Nursery Hospital	1
City Prisons	1	St. Luke's Hospital	2
Colored Home Hospital	2	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	7
Island Hospital	3		
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	2		
Total			48

WARDS.

Ward.		Ward.		Ward.	
Ist	10	IXth	14	XVIIth	43
IId	1	Xth	13	XVIIIth	31
IIId	3	XIth	28	XIXth	23
IVth	19	XIIth	23	XXth	25
Vth	14	XIIIth	18	XXIst	51
VIth	31	XIVth	10	XXIId	25
VIIth	25	XVth	6		
VIIIth	10	XVIth	8	Total	431

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following is the weekly report from the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection:

Abatement of Nuisances.

Complaints of Nuisances, &c., received	201
Complaints for which no cause existed	8
Notices served	170
Abatements of Nuisances under notice	220
Sinks and Water Closets cleaned	421
Number of loads of Night Soil removed from the City limits	1,020
No. Dead Horses removed from City limits	46
No. Dead Cows removed from City limits	8
No. Dead Dogs and other Small Animals removed from the City limits	419
No. bbls. Offal removed from the City limits	2,150

Unsound and Diseased Meats, Fish, &c., Seized and Removed from the City.

Beef, lbs	575
Fish, lbs	1,100
Other Meats, lbs	2,200

Street Cleaning.

No. of Laborers employed	285
No. of Carts employed	321
No. of Loads of Ashes and Garbage removed	8,270
No. of Loads Street Dirt, Filth, &c., removed	8,369
Amount earned by Sweepers	$1,378 50
Amount earned by Dirt Cartmen	1,068 36
Amount earned by Ash Cartmen	1,887 50
Total	$4,334 36

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The following communication, exhibiting the condition of business in the Street Commissioner's Department, has been sent to the Common Council:

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1860.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following summary of the general state of the business of this Department for the quarter ending June 30, 1860: During the quarter requisitions have been drawn upon the Comptroller to the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and one 46-100 dollars, ($466,601 46,) of which three hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred and fourteen 41-100 dollars ($382,414 41) were for objects and purposes provided for by tax, and eighty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-seven 5-100 dollars ($84,187 05) were on trust account. The City Treasury will be reimbursed for the latter by assessments upon the property benefited. For statement showing the amount of each appropriation for the year 1860, passed by the Common Council, and amount of requisitions upon the Comptroller drawn by the Street Commissioner on each appropriation and account, see appendix marked A. And for full details as to the amount applied to each object and purpose, and for statement of assessment lists delivered to the Collector of Assessments, amounts paid by that officer to the City Chamberlain, and amount returned to the Clerk of Arrears, see appendix marked B.

In the Bureau of Street Improvements, there have been expended $68,231 94. In the Bureau of Wharves, $45,787 49. In the Bureau of Roads, $27,335. In the Bureau of Lands and Places, $11,544 65. In the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, $105,956 42. In the Bureau of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, $21,848 66. In the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, by the Superintendent, $93,300 06; by the Deputy Superintendent, $56,392 25. On the 1st of April, 1860, there remained in the hands of the Collector of Assessments, $179,283 46, and during the quarter there have been transmitted to him for collection, lists amounting to $90,201 23. During the quarter he has paid to the City Chamberlain, A. V. Stout, $40,675 08; N. C. Platt, $38,334 49; returned to the Bureau of Arrears $36,241 99, leaving on the 1st inst. a balance of uncollected assessments of $154,984 20. For details of the business of each Bureau of the Department, your Honorable Bodies are respectfully referred to the reports of Superintendents transmitted herewith. By the report of the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, it appears that a large amount of work, not included in the estimate for the year 1860, made by that Officer in the Fall of 1859, has been ordered by the Common Council. An additional appropriation will be required to enable me to carry into effect the resolutions ordering work, and to keep the public buildings in repair during the balance of the year. I have taken occasion to call your attention to this subject, more particularly in special communication to your Honorable Bodies under this date. The appropriations for "Supplies for and cleaning public offices," and for "Supplies for Police department" are nearly exhausted. I judge, however, that the demands upon those appropriations will be but slight during the remainder of the year, and hope to make them suffice. In conclusion, permit to ask the attention of your Honorable Bodies to the recommendations made to you from time to time, during the past two years, by the Street Commissioner, some of which have not been acted upon. I had the honor of transmitting a list of them in my last quarterly report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) G. W. SMITH, Street Commissioner.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The only business of public interest transacted yesterday by the Police Commissioners was the transfer of Capt. Turnbull, who has been for many years in command of the Police of the Eighth Precinct to the Seventeenth. Capt. Helmes, who was recently appointed to fill the vacancy made by the promotion of Capt. Leonard to Inspector, takes the place of Capt. Turnbull in the Eighth.

THE QUARANTINE DAMAGES AT STATEN ISLAND.

This investigation having been adjourned to Staten Island, the Commissioners met yesterday at Dr. Gunn's office, Hon. E. W. Leavenworth presiding.

Theodore Walser was examined touching the claim which he holds for the loss of property consumed in the Quarantine riots: He was assistant physician of the Marine Hospital; he resided within the inclosure, and his house and nearly all his furniture were destroyed; his claim amounts to $225. The Board adjourned to Tuesday morning, when they will hear the testimony offered in behalf of Richmond County.

The Boston *Atlas and Bee*, says: About $4,000 of the sum subscribed in New-York for the Hayes Arctic Expedition has not been paid. The subscribers excuse themselves on the ground that the expedition does not sail from New-York. This is excessively shabby, but quite characteristic. The same sort of spirit kept the Japanese from coming to Boston.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CORNER-STONE OF ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH LAID.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, took place yesterday. The Church was originally organized in 1840, in a small brick building, but the members of its congregation have so largely increased that the handsome and commodious structure now in course of erection was rendered necessary. The ceremonies yesterday were of the usual interesting order, including prayer, singing of hymns, and addresses both in the English and German languages. In the box inclosed in the corner-stone were deposited specimen numbers of all the United States coins now current in the country, a copy of the *Augsburg Confession*, another of the *Lutheran Litany*, a condensed history of the Lutheren Church on parchment, and copies of the Bible in German, and the German Hymn Book, together with the newspapers of the day, both German and American. The new building will be fifty feet wide on Sixth-avenue by eighty feet deep on Fifteenth-street. It is designed to accommodate fifteen hundred persons. The total cost, exclusive of the ground on which it is built, will be $25,000.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Owing to the reduced price of admission, the number of visitors to the *Great Eastern* was somewhat increased yesterday. As near as could be ascertained, there were about 3,000 visitors, children included. The receipts were consequently less than on Saturday, when the price of admission was one dollar. The number of visitors will probably continue to increase under the new arrangement; but if the managers desire to draw the million, or even the twenty million which the Philadelphians promise as the daily visitation when she casts anchor in their waters, the price will probably have to be still further reduced.

FATAL RESULT OF A PRACTICAL JOKE.—Yesterday afternoon ADELINE VAN SICKLEN, a girl 11 years of age, was passing through West Eleventh-street, and, when opposite No. 163, a lad named COFFIN threw a lighted match upon her dress. Almost instantly her entire clothing was in a blaze, and notwithstanding the efforts of the passers-by to prevent the misfortune, she was so severely burned that her death resulted early in the evening, at the St. Vincent's Hospital, whither she had been removed by the Police.

COMMENCEMENT AT FORDHAM COLLEGE.—The Annual Commencement of this College, always so interesting to our Catholic population, will take place to-morrow. Archbishop HUGHES will be present. The train, for the conveyance of visitors, will leave Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue at 11 o'clock A. M.

Outrage by City Officials.

A SHOCKING AND HIGH-HANDED ATTEMPT—EXPECTATIONS OF A STREET FIGHT.

Great interest is felt in certain circles of the City as to the upshot of a difficulty which threatens very serious results. On the evening of the 5th inst., two men, prominently connected with the City Government, accompanied by a third man, invited two ladies of good character and repute to take a sail in a small yacht owned by one of the City Government officials. The invitation was accepted without fear, and the party started for a cruise; but it would seem that the two officials entertained designs of an improper character against the ladies; and about 11 o'clock that night—the yacht being opposite Randall's Island—loud screams were heard proceeding from on board of her, and finally the two ladies were put ashore on the Island—the yacht sailing rapidly away.

The brother of one of these ladies has taken up the cause of his sister, and declares his resolve to be revenged. As he is a very resolute, fiery and inflexible character, already well-known in the City in political circles, this threat is likely to be executed; and he has served notice on both the parties engaged in the outrage to walk abroad armed, as he will "shoot on sight." The third man on board the yacht would seem to have been a sailor, who took no part in the attempt.

The brother, meeting one of the unmanly assailants, yesterday or the day before, at once drew his pistol and asked if his antagonist was armed, as he wished to "take no unfair advantage of him." The threatened man, replying that he was unarmed, was then cautioned for the future to carry weapons, as the brother of the assailed lady would fire at him whenever they should next meet, and without further notice.

The other City official fled the City on the morning after the attempted outrage, and did not return until yesterday. He has been sending troops of friends to intercede for him with the brother—pleading that intoxication was the cause of the attempted villainy, and expressing the utmost regret. These intercessions have as yet failed to produce the desired effect; but many friends to both parties are not without hope that an ample and sincere apology may yet be accepted.

As to the ladies who so foolishly allowed themselves to be entrapped on board a pleasure-yacht in such dangerous company, and without protectors, they have been cruelly punished for the mistake, though happily escaping, by their cries and resistance, from the irreparable wrong with which they were threatened.

This story—vague as it is—embodies, we believe, all the leading facts of the case. Efforts were, last evening, set on foot by the friends of the two City officials, to have the brother arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace; this, however, would involve an exposure of the whole affair, which the parties are naturally anxious to avoid. We have the names of all concerned in the affair, but do not care in the present stage of the transaction to make them public.

The Case of Frederick Hoffman.

HIS CRIME AND ANTECEDENTS—PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, whose arrest at Utica by detectives from this City, has already been noticed, is to have his preliminary examination this morning at the Police Court at Jefferson Market His case is curious and excites a good deal of interest. HOFFMAN is a native of this City, and about 30 years of age. He is a son of one of our oldest and most worthy citizens, Mr. ANTHONY HOFFMAN, who died some years since, leaving an honorable name and reputation to his family of six sons and two daughters. Mr. HOFFMAN was for many years of the well-known firm of HOFFMAN & VAN BUREN, and few steamboat men will be unable to recall his portly form and genial smile. Of the six sons whom he left, all have filled positions of influence and respectability. Two are lawyers; one is a teller at the Mechanics' Bank; AUGUSTUS was until the first of this month "transfer clerk" with the Panama Railroad Company; and FREDERICK was, until his sudden flight, occupying a similar position with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The charges brought against him, and for which he will be this morning arraigned at the bar of the Jefferson Market Police Court, are the overissuing of 1,113 shares of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's stock, valued at $110,800, and the forging or altering of two or more notes belonging to said Company.

Had HOFFMAN been one of those reckless, unscrupulous, dissipated young men, in which our City seems so to abound, we could easily dispose of the question, Why did he thus involve himself? and we should content ourselves with chronicling his arrest, his trial and the result. His, however, is a peculiar case, and as such deserves special attention. HOFFMAN had a fine education, graduated well at Columbia College, and gave every promise of a useful and honorable career. At an early age he became connected with the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, and on the formation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, some ten years since, he was appointed to the very honorable position of Secretary. To all appearance he conducted himself with great propriety, winning by his industry and faithfulness, the kind regard of his employers, until he became, in addition, Transfer Clerk of the same Company, having, also, entire charge of the Stock Ledger. For a long while semi-annual dividends were declared by this Company, and the entire amount was deposited by him, reaching twice a year the sum of $366,000. Besides this great trust, he took exclusive charge of the affairs of Mr. WM. H. ASPINWALL during his absence in Europe, drawing his dividends, collecting his rents and accounting for the same faithfully and satisfactorily. He also had charge of Mr. JOHN ASPINWALL's affairs, and in part those of Mr. EDWARD WOOLSEY. We mention these facts to show what entire and great confidence was reposed in him by people who are not generally supposed to be careless in the disposition of their property or selection of their agents.

HOFFMAN has never been a favorite on Wall-street. In person he is tall—certainly six feet and over—in manner discourteous; in conversation, curt, brief, assuming and disagreeable. His personal habits were singular. He had a dislike amounting to aversion for the society of women. He did not like horses, did not keep them, run them, ride them, or bet on them. He was fond of reading; had a very choice, unique and costly library, in which he spent a great deal of his time, and of which he was very proud. Still this was not so expensive, nor did its well-lined shelves afford evidence of great extravagance; and we are at a loss to account for the disappearance of the vast sum of money in any other way than to surmise that he sunk it all in that tempting and deceitful vortex—stock speculation. This is the general impression. An immense amount of money has disappeared somewhere, and ordinarily its disappearance would create a vacancy somewhere; but in this pool not only hundreds and thousands, but millions can be, and are, yearly sunk, leaving no trace behind, causing no ripple on the surface.

HOFFMAN was very irritable and excessively cross. He used opium, laudanum and brandy in great quantities, and to these can undoubtedly be traced much of his unhappy temper. It is said of him that when a meeting of the Directors was about to be held, he would invariably fortify himself with a strong dose of opium and brandy, to steady his nerves and strengthen his faculties. His salary was $2,500 per annum, and his expenditures, so far as was known, were small and comparatively trifling. It is said that he saved nothing, and can in no way indemnify the Company, whose trust he so wantonly violated. Great efforts are being made, and will be continued, to shield him from public trial and punishment. For the sake of his widowed mother and family, this would seem desirable, but in this age, when Schuylers, Lanes and Hoffmans are so numerous—when young men are constantly placed in positions of influence, where temptation meets them, the public safety demands that no such offender should go unpunished.

THE ARREST OF HOFFMAN.

The Utica *Herald* of Saturday gives the following particulars of the arrest of the ex-Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company:

HOFFMAN, it appears, has been staying at Joy's Hotel, at the Falls, for some three weeks. When the officer arrived, he inquired of Mr. JOY if a man whose personal appearance he described, was stopping there. Mr. JOY replied affirmatively, and also stated that the man was in the habit of locking himself in his room when the trains arrived. The officer then requested Mr. JOY to go up to the room and inform HOFFMAN that a man from New York wished to see him, having news to communicate about his brother. Mr. JOY went to the room accompanied by the officer, and finding the door locked, communicated the information as requested. HOFFMAN unlocked the door and came out, but on seeing the officer, immediately drew a Colt's revolver from his pocket and presented it at MASTERSON's head. The latter sprang upon HOFFMAN and succeeded in wrenching the pistol from him. Having secured the prisoner, he was brought to this city in a carriage, accompanied by the officer and Mr. JOY. On arriving here he was taken to Bagg's Hotel, and recognized as a man who on the 14th of June registered his name at that hotel as "Frederick Havan, New-York." Officer MASTERSON desired to be as lenient as possible with his prisoner, and did not therefore put irons upon him, but procured a room in the hotel to keep him in until the train should leave. In the meantime, he sent for officer ALLEN of this city, and leaving his prisoner temporarily in charge of WM. DUNN, went to the telegraph office to send a dispatch to New-York. While thus absent, HOFFMAN pitched into DUNN, and a furious struggle took place, which finally aroused the whole house. After the two officers arrived HOFFMAN continued to resist, fighting like a tiger. When thrown upon the floor, he kicked every person who came within his reach. It was therefore found necessary to iron him.

The Seventh Regiment in Camp.

THE RUSH OF VISITORS—DE LAVE'S ROPE-WALKING—THE REVIEW, ETC.

The influx of visitors to Camp Scott continued yesterday, and there must have been during the day three thousand ladies and gentlemen on the grounds. The Staten Island Railroad, in order to meet the requirements of the traveling public, has been obliged to fit up even their baggage-cars with temporary seats, and nearly all the trains are over-crowded. All species of vehicles are called into requisition to convey the visitors from the Railroad station to the camp ground, and their proprietors drive a thriving business at "only ten cents a head" for the humbler class, including bakers' wagons, go-carts, drays, and other vehicles not commonly used for passenger traffic. A large number of carriages likewise command a good business at a shilling a head, so that Camp Scott is a harvest for Jehu. The Railroad Company, however, not content with the increase to its exchequer, occasioned by Camp Scott, has offered inducements to Mons. DE LAVE to make one of his perilous tight-rope ascensions at Patton's Hotel, in the vicinity of the New-Dorp station, and the first of three exhibitions took place yesterday afternoon in the presence of several thousand spectators. The rope was stretched from the top of the hotel for a distance of four hundred feet to a stout apple tree on a neighboring hill—the distance from the ground to the rope varying at different points from 85 feet to 25. About 4 o'clock Mons. DE LAVE appeared upon the rope, and performed sundry of his customary feats, to the satisfaction of all who saw him. Two or three exhibitions are yet to be given on different days of this week.

The camp yesterday presented an unusually quiet scene. The morning parade did not come off as expected. Col. LEFFERTS was absent in the City, and Brevet Col. SHUMWAY was in command.

The extreme heat occasioned a general lassitude, and until late in the afternoon most of the regiment was contented in quarters. At night Brevet Col. SHUMWAY's turn came to assume the command of the guard, and Capt. PRICE became acting Colonel. The long posts required by the extent of the grounds, and the slim turn out of the regiment, afford an excellent opportunity for running guard and testing the vigilance of the sentinels, which is generally improved by the more adventurous spirits, to the imminent risk of being caged in the guard-house.

The excellent sea bathing but a few steps from the pickets is made available by members of the regiment in nature's uniform, and this feature alone will conduce greatly to the health of all who participate. The invigorating air and the rigorous drill will do much toward the advancement of the Seventh Zouave Corps,—for such a corps is in existence in the regiment, and gave some exhibitions of gymnastics, yesterday, that might not have been discreditable to the Chicago Chasseurs. There are enough fencers, boxers and gymnasts in the regiment to make a very fair parade of muscle; and, perhaps, when the Chicago Zouaves come to Camp Scott, on Friday, they may find some of their thunder stolen. The establishment of the National Guard Gymnasium will do more than anything else to improve the regimental *physique*.

Among the features of the encampment yet to come off are a concert, the visit of the Chicago Zouaves on Friday, the visit of the Governor and Staff on Thursday and the review by Gen. HALL to-morrow, when it is believed the regiment will turn out stronger than at any other time during the encampment. It has been decided that the Eighth Regiment shall escort the Seventh to quarters on their return from Camp Scott.

Sale of Mr. Burton's Wardrobe.

To-day at 11 o'clock A. M. Mr. SABIN, the auctioneer, will dispose at public vendue of all the theatrical wardrobe, stage properties, dramatic music, and manuscript plays of the late WM. E. BURTON. Here is a sale, indeed, over which the melancholy Jacques might moralize by the hour. When Dr. JOHNSON advertised THRALE's brewery he would not call it a brewery, but rather the "possibility of growing indefinitely rich," for in that brewery he sold the whole future of beer-making men in a beer-drinking state. Could Mr. SABIN sell with these "shreds and patches" the past of which they are so eloquent, what prices might they not command! The catalogue of them, as we turn the leaves, seems to ring the knell of so many bright and flashing scenes, so many cheery and pleasant hours slipped now forever into the irrecoverable void. Here is *Bottom's* dress, his "complete dress, including fine wig of natural hair, ass's head, &c." Ah! that "&c.," there's the rub! Did it but cover all the humor, all the sense, all the rich Shakesperian wit that once shone on us from these "cheap integuments," what actor would not hasten to buy them to be "transfigured." Turn the leaves again. If you buy in this lot, No. 3, will you buy the "Toodles" that we knew? His "coat, vest, black silk tights, gaiters, his two hats, neck-cloth and cane;" these you may buy, indeed—but alas! will you make as good a bargain of it as poor *Mrs. Toodles* did of her door-plate? For the future *Miss Toodles* a possible "*Thompson* with a *p*" slept in the decrees of fate! but what magic shall make this "coat and vest," these "two hats," this "cane," the things they were when first they reeled into the warmest corner of your memory? *Bumble, Autolycus, Aminadab Sleek, Sir Oliver Surface, Sir Toby Belch*, here they all are, the shells of them, but "where be their gibes now, their gambols, their songs, their flashes of merriment?" Truly, Mr. SABIN, it is not a very merry office you are to fill to-day.

For the mere splendor and fripperies of this singular and interesting sale, we leave them to speak for themselves. British uniforms, Austrian uniforms, Court dresses, "splendid Greek costumes, once the property of Lord BYRON," swords, canes, wigs, even manuscript plays which sailed for the footlights but never reached them, stranded in the manager's back room—we have no mind to dwell on these matters. Here is the making of a dozen fancy balls, the mounting of seasons of new pieces—let those concerned take notice and govern themselves accordingly. We chronicle only and not without a sigh, the disappearance of the last earthly shadow of a great dramatic presence not likely in our time to be renewed.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUDDEN DEATH ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.

Yesterday morning, Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest on board the steamship *Great Eastern*, on the body of JAMES DARRELL, one of the Quartermasters attached to the vessel, who died very suddenly. The evidence showed that deceased was of intemperate habits, and that his death had been produced by exhaustion consequent upon his excessive drinking. A verdict to that effect was rendered. Deceased was 31 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.

Information was left yesterday at the Coroners' office that a man named LEWIS HUNT, lately residing at No. 161 East Eleventh-street, had died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of a stab in the side, received on or about the 2d inst., in a manner which has not as yet been explained. Deceased was sent to the Hospital by Mr. GEORGE KELLOCK, Superintendent of the Out-Door Poor, upon the certificate of a physician attached to one of the City Dispensaries. The matter will be investigated to-day.

Fires.

IN A DRUGGISTS' TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

About 4½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire happened in the fourth story of the building No. 161 Water-street. About $500 damage was done by water. Insured in the Citizens', Kings County and Mechanics' Companies for $9,200.

IN A MATCH FACTORY.

Shortly before 8 o'clock, last evening, the match factory of B. and H. D. HOWARD, in Forty-third street, near Eleventh-avenue, was partially destroyed. Loss about $600; fully insured in the Hamilton and Exchange Companies.

FALSE ALARMS, &C.

At 7:27 the bells gave an alarm for a fire in the scroll-sawing establishment No. 173 Suffolk-street. No damage was done....At 12¼ P. M. a slight fire occurred in the basement of the tenement house No. 262 West Thirty-seventh-street....False alarms were rung at 9:20 and 9:25 for fires in the Fifth and Third Districts.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. A communication was received from the Chief Engineer, calling attention to the fact that the hose used by the Fire Department is almost useless. At the recent burning of the City Mills the working of the engines was in consequence very inefficient. A resolution providing for the purchase of 10,000 feet of the proper quality was adopted. A number of communications were received from the Counselor of the Board. One of these reported that a judgment had been obtained by E. B. SPOONER, Esq., proprietor of the *Star*, against the city, for advertising as a Corporation newspaper. The matter was referred to the Law Committee for a report. The Counselor also submitted his opinion on the application of the Trustees of Plymouth Church to be relieved of tax on the property on Hicks and Montague streets. He gave it as his opinion the property was not exempt by law. Alderman TAYLOR submitted a series of resolutions, which were adopted, instructing the Counselor to report whether Dock-street, Fisher-street, and several wharves and slips, reserved for the use of the people of Brooklyn, by the Corporation of New-York, in a grant to JOSHUA SANDS in 1803, are now open and unobstructed, and if not what steps are necessary to secure the rights of the city in the premises.

ITEMS.—About 12 o'clock Sunday night, a fire broke out in a stable belonging to JAMES H. MCGILL, on Sedgwick-street, near Columbia-street. There were in the building at the time, two horses, a wagon, and several sets of harness. The entire property was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $700. Insured in Montauk Insurance Company for $370....The Vestry of St. Peter's Church have sued the late Treasurer for books belonging to the Church....The City Court met yesterday morning, and disposed of several cases. Calendar for this day: Nos. 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

New-Jersey

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM VIOLENCE IN ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT AN OUTRAGE.—Coroner GAFFNEY, of Jersey City, was called upon yesterday morning to hold an inquest upon the body of a woman named ALICE MCGEE, residing in Railroad-avenue near Cole street, who died suddenly on Sunday evening, under circumstances which lead to the supposition that her death was the result of violence On Saturday last Officer MCLOUGHLIN, of the Third Ward, met deceased in front of her house, and observing contusions on one side of her face, asked what the matter was. Mrs. MCGEE said that on Thursday evening last, while lying asleep on her bed, she was suddenly awakened, and discovered that a man named JAMES GRAY had entered her room, and was attempting to violate her person. Being an athletic woman, she threw him off, when a violent struggle followed, and she finally succeeded in ejecting GRAY from the room.

On Sunday afternoon Mrs. MCGEE became so ill that she was unable to sit up, when she sent for Mr. and Mrs. SMATHERS, residing in the same house, and told them that she could not live, and that GRAY was the cause of her death. It is stated that she then arose from her bed, and, kneeling upon the floor, "called down seven curses" upon this man, and in a few hours afterwards expired. Yesterday morning Officer MCLOUGHLIN stated the story told to him by Mrs. MCGEE to Chief of Police MARINUS, and, at his suggestion, the officer took GRAY into custody to await the result of the investigation.

A *post-mortem* examination was held by Dr. QUIDOR, City Physician, assisted by Dr. MORRIS. The internal organs were generally found healthy, with the exception of the right lung, which was not sufficiently diseased to cause death. They found a rupture of the *omentum herina*, also black and blue spots on the head, back and several places on the body and legs, showing that deceased had been violently maltreated, and it was probable that by this means the rupture was caused which resulted in her death. Deceased was but recently confined, and was the mother of twelve children. She was also addicted to habits of intemperance, which may have assisted in aggravating the injury.

The Coroner's Jury assembled at the Station-house last evening, with the exception of one of them, who was absent from the city. After waiting for his return until 9½ o'clock, the case was further adjourned until this (Tuesday) evening. Last evening a man named H. L. DUNHAM was taken into custody, and committed to the cells, it being alleged that he had also committed an assault and battery on Mrs. MCGEE on the night of July 3.

DEATH CAUSED BY A FIRE CRACKER.—On Monday, a week ago, a little German lad named JACOB VOGH, whose parents reside at No. 240 Wayne-street, Jersey City, while on his way to Public School No. 2, stopped to see some boys setting off fire crackers; one of them mischievously placed a lighted cracker in JACOB's pocket, and, upon its exploding, set fire to his clothing. The boys, seeing the mischief they had done, ran away, and the little fellow was left to suffer until a lady came out and extinguished the fire with a pail of water. The injuries he received caused his death on Sunday night. Coroner GAFFNEY held an inquest yesterday morning, and being unable to ascertain who caused the accident, a verdict of death from burns was rendered.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Yachting.

NEW-YORK REGATTA CLUB.

The adjourned sailing match of the 4th July Corporation Regatta, which was under the direction of the New-York Regatta Club, took place on Monday afternoon. Eleven working boats entered, of various lengths, from 19½ feet to 17 feet, with no allowance of time for length. The course was from the Battery to Bedlow's Island, turning from the southward to northward and back, a distance of five miles. The wind was from the west-southwest, which gave the boats a dead-beat to windward before turning Bedlow's Island, and the regulation, that the race was to be accomplished without oars or rudder, was the more interesting. The *modus operandi* by which this used to be done in old times, was that the boatman trimmed his boat on an even keel, and laid his course by sitting in the centre of his boat, and if he wished to keep his boat off he shifted his position a little aft; or, if he desired to sail near the wind, he shifted his position a little forward; in going about, head to wind, he, we suppose, gave a rap full and got good headway, and keeping the sheet in hand, jumped forward, by which he brought her head to the wind, letting go the sheet and hauling to windward as much of the foot of the sail as he could get hold of by the foot rope, letting her head pay off, and then hauling taut the sheet, lay her course until required to go about again. In sailing with the wind free, trimming the boat by the head brought her to the wind; and trimming her by the stern payed her off. Thus, wonderful as it appeared at the first blush to tyros in yachting, it was simple enough in practice to those who "knew the ropes." The start was a very pretty sight. The *Julia* led, but was upset on nearing the Battery on coming home, as was also the *Jersey*. A stiff breeze was blowing, and there was a rolling sea, which nearly swamped several of the boats. For so small a craft the second boat made an excellent race of it. The whole affair reflected credit on the management.

The following is a list of the boats and the winners:

Names of Boats.	Sailed by	Builders.
Nancy, 19 feet,	Joseph Hock,	Everson.
Smash Up, 19 feet,	Thos. Condy,	Lathom.
Peter Keegin, 19 feet,	Michael Kelly,	Everson.
Chas. Harvey, 19 feet,	John Hennessey,	Bampton.
Julia, (upset) 17½ ft.	P. J. Collins,	C. J. Thomas.
T. J. Cody, 19 feet,	Thos J. Cody,	Lathom.
Reindeer, 19 feet,	Ed. Cody,	Everson.
Julia Dean, 19 feet,	Wm Kenny,	Jas Everson.
Maggie Concklin, 18 f.	E. Fitzpatrick,	Lathrop.
Lucky Star, 19 feet,	Wm. Lee,	Jer. Donnelly.
Jersey, (upset) 19 ft.	Bolivar,	Everson.

The *Lucky Star* came in first, in one hour and nine minutes; the *Smash-up* second, in one hour and eleven minutes, and the *Maggie Concklin* third. The *Lucky Star* took the first prize of $30, and the *Smash-up* the second prize of $15—the *Maggie Concklin* a good third. The prizes were presented by Ex-Councilman BULTEEL, with some appropriate remarks.

Base Ball.

CHARTER OAK vs. PUTNAM.

A very good match of base ball was played yesterday at South Brooklyn, on the ground of the Charter Oaks, in which the Old Puts came off victorious On the part of the Putnams, Brown, Masten and Dakin played excellently well, especially Brown, who did most of the fielding. The Putnams, on the whole played in first-rate style. At the bat, Wanzier, Masten and Burr were the most successful, Brown, Stimsen and Van Valkenburgh batted well, but were very unfortunate. On the part of the Charter Oaks, J. Patchen was the most efficient, while Fuller and Vanderhoff contributed to lessen the score of the Putnams. Ferguson stopped the balls well from the bat, but did not quite succeed in holding on to them. Caroll made one good play on the 1st base by catching a one-hand ball from Fuller. With his good fielding, however, were mingled some bad plays. S. Patchen was little better than no one at all as short stop, his wild throwing being much condemned. Murphy was not quite so successful at the bat in this match as with the Manhattans, nor did he play so well as catcher; allowing very many balls to drop from his hands. With these bad misses the match resulted decidedly against the Charter Oaks. There were between fifteen hundred and two thousand spectators surrounding the grounds, in some instances impeding both the ball and the fielders.

The following is the score:

PUTNAM.	Outs.	Runs.	CHARTER OAK.	Outs.	Runs.
Brown, 2d b	4	2	Vandehoef, c. f.	2	2
Burr, c. f.	3	4	S. Patchen, r. f.	2	2
Dakin, p	5	2	Murphy, c	3	1
Gillespie, l. f.	3	3	Ferguson, p	2	1
Masten, 3d b	3	4	Sweeny, s. s	4	0
Wanzier, c	1	4	Fuller, 2d b	3	2
McKinstry, s. s.	3	3	Caroll, 1st b	4	0
Stimsen, 1st b	1	3	Patchen, J., l. f.	4	0
VanValkenb'gh, r. f.	4	1	Parks, 3d b	3	0
Total	27	26	Total	27	8

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total
Putnam Club	1	2	3	0	0	0	5	4	11	26
Chtr. Oak Club	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	8

UMPIRE—Mr. W. A. BROWN of the Eckford.

SCORERS—Mr. GEO. R. HOBBY, for Putnam Club; Mr P. JOHNSON, Jr., for Charter Oak Club.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at

BRADY'S GALLERY,

No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $4 87½ for extra State; $5 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5@$5 37½ for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 50@$6 25 for double extras. WHEAT dull; sales 4,000 bush. Canada Club, at $1 14. CORN steady and in good demand; sales 70,000 bushels at 53c. OATS steady; sales 10,000 bushels at 33c. Other Grains nominal. WHISKY in moderate demand; sales 150 bbls. at 19½c.@20c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 40c. on Flour, 11c½. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 175,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,100 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 9.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged, with small sales at $5 50 for extra State, and $7@$7 25 for favorite double extra City brands. WHEAT quiet; sales 3,000 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 19, and 1,000 bushels white Indiana, at $1 35. CORN unchanged; sales 11,700 bushels Illinois, at 54c. Other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 26c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, 7½c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 66,300 bush. Wheat; 64,800 bush. Corn, 1,500 bush. Oats. *Exports*—4,865 bbls. Flour; 15,700 bush. Wheat; 10,200 bush. Corn; 2,300 bush. Oats; 1,100 bush. Peas.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 9.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull; sales, 2,500 bushels No. 2, in store, at $1 08. CORN dull, and 1c. lower; sales 35,000 bushels, at 45c.@45½c., in store. OATS dull at 26c. *Receipts*, 420 bbls Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 98,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats. *Shipments*, 400 bbls. Flour, 12,500 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. Freights firm at 5¼c. on Corn to Buffalo.

Sight Exchange on New-York 1¼ ℔ cent premium.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 9.

FLOUR dull, but heavy. WHEAT dull. New and old Red $1 28@$1 30; White, $1 50@$1 55. CORN dull and heavy; Yellow at 65c.@68c.; White 70c.@74c. PROVISIONS quiet but very firm. WHISKY steady at 20½c.@20¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 9.

BREADSTUFFS generally dull. Wheat, White, $1 35@$1 45; Red, $1 25@$1 30. PROVISIONS, unchanged. WHISKY, 22c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 9.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½, Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 56¼; Long Island Railroad, 12¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, (Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-street,) up to 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon of each week. Telegrams will be received at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-street, up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings. The Express leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Friday, at 9 A. M.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for California, by the steamer *Northern Light*, will close on Wednesday, July 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Europa*, will close on Tuesday, July 10, at 1¼ and 1¾ o'clock P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Europa	July 11	Boston	Liverpool
Adriatic	July 14	New-York	Havre
Teutonia	July 14	New-York	Hamburg
Persia	July 18	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	July 19	New-York	Liverpool
Golden Fleece	July 19	New-York	Galway
Fulton	July 21	New-York	Havre
Arabia	July 25	Boston	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	July 28	New-York	Havre
Saxonia	Aug. 1	New-York	Hambur
Africa	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Jura	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Aug. 4	New-York	Bremen
Canada	Aug. 8	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	Aug. 11	New-York	Southp'tn
Asia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southp'tn
FROM EUROPE.			
Golden Fleece	June 23	Liverpool	New-York
Teutonia	June 24	Southampt'n	New-York
Glasgow	June 27	Liverpool	New-York
Arabia	June 30	Liverpool	Boston
Vanderbilt	July 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Bavaria	July 4	Southampt'n	New-York
City of Baltimore	July 4	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	July 4	Liverpool	Quebec
Africa	July 7	Liverpool	New-York
Jura	July 10	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	July 11	Southampt'n	New-York
North Briton	July 11	Liverpool	Quebec
Canada	July 14	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	July 15	Southampt'n	New York
Bohemian	July 18	Liverpool	Quebec
Illinois	July 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Asia	July 21	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	July 24	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Cahawba	July 12	New-York	Havana.
Philadelphia	July 17	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	July 27	New-York	Havana.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Northern Light	July 11	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Quaker City, from Havana—Admiral Estrada, Spanish navy and two servants, Mrs. Estrada, two children and one nurse, J. Sanguilly, Marquesa de Villalba, Countess O'Rielly and two maids, Manuel Pesant, W. D. Ryder, Cecilia Allyon, Fco. Jiminer, lady and sister, E. D. Crabb, lady and child, Dr. Fco. Obrego, H. M. N., lady, five children and one servant, Santiago Fuarnavar, lady and son, G. Carriere, D. Herrera, and two servants; J. Fogarty, Y. Gassol, A. McAlainon, J. Bomes, J. Haner, P. Hopewell, J. F. Sweeney, David Parker, Jas. Perrotett, F. Dominech, Andres Blanco, Luis Kranuch, G. Yllera, Telesfero Escalante, Consul-General of Spain at Mexico; Miguel Suarez, Vice-Consul of Spain at Mexico; Nathaniel Eaton, lady, daughter and servant; D. Falladon, lady and child; Chas. Morgan, Jr., Capt. Mannon, of ship Messenger, V. Solzabal, Jose Perez, Ped. Versig, Jose M. Macias, Jacinto Macias, Anto. Macias, Felix Pavia, Juan J. La Ferte, Pedro Serda, H. H. Smith, Fco. Schmidt, child and servant, Mrs Himeley, Pedro F. Criado, lady and two children, Miss De Baudey, Mlle. Christine Zavistowski, F. Mlle. L. Vandier, Capt. Rodriguez, M. Nicolasi, child and servant, Julio Dominguez, Victor Norman, Juan Orosco, J. O. Arrosmith, Mme. Mesa, J. M. Calderon, M. French, J. V. Lavie and lady, M. Flo. Martinez, Antonia G. Socase, Jose Arteche, Jose R. Allende, Ygna Dominguez and friend, A. Martin, Jose H. Lavalle, Domingo Verdomes, M. Reiz, Pedro Elesguer, Jorge Andrew, S. Dugan, W. S. Myers, B. de Sotolongs, Lieut. Ramon de Sotolongs, Anto. Escovedo, Luis Leuza Fonseca, Manvel Olachea, Francisco Arnan, Miguel Anto. Hernandez, Carlos Julia, M. Cortazas, S. Alfonso, Charles H. Straidham, J. Solery, Epaulter Innocencia Casanota, Antonio Sarda Pablo Llopart, Eco Borras, M. S. Myers, Henry Reed, Anto. Abod Martirez, Alfred Williams, F. A. Dacarta, Hanhi, P. A. del Rosano, John McCouglin, James Parel, B. Garcia, J. Dooley, Jose Ochotorana, Diego Espinpora, Luis A. Lockfolous, G. V. Houghton, Eusebrio Solar, Jose Leyra, F. Lavalle.—141.

JULY 9.—*In steamship Fulton, from Havre and Southampton*—P. McD. Collins, bearer of dispatches from St Petersburgh; A. Wittichin, G. G. Byron, Emile Vaut, W. R. Dean, Mr. Morgan, C. H. Marshall Jr., P. V. Duylan, S. Guillaume, Sisters Raphael J. Felix, Miss Duflon and servant, Mrs. C. Kinney, Geo. Haviland, G. Dumahant, A. de Grieff, George Bouvet, L. Sisley, J. Sisley, James Ballard, Charles Bruno, A. Gardrat, J. H. Frost, F. L. Joanvakes, C. B. Marmillion, M. Keber and lady, G. A. Hearn, J. F. Manahan, J. de Lobie-Mahy, lady, 3 children and 2 servants; J. Silbernagel, lady and child; Miss Dryfuss, Lieut.-Col. Charles Ernes, G. Alvinola, D. McDougall and lady, Mr. Dutilhac, lady and servant; E. P. Andre, C. Bourgeois, Miss Lina Hess, Vitallio Mahlee, L. Hoffman, C. G. Bonn, Ed. Bureau, Ed. Engster, J. Protois, E. S. Dufour, L. Dumajeand, H. Schukman, Fr. Bonvee, Ed. Gillin, J. Hamburger, Fr. Guella, Emile Vagrand, Peter Kuntz, T. Kastner, Ch. Lichtenberg, lady and 2 children, P. Braun, Albert Fremaun, J. Kohn, A. Zuppinger, Mrs. M. J. Haffner, Mrs. M. Pergeaux, Mrs. Reine Bouche, Mrs. Ann Hanley, Miss Kate McCann, Miss Lorriaux, Wm. Salgbachley, G. S. Spanner and lady, Miss Lothrop, Mrs. M. Carey, Mrs. J. Smith.

JULY 9.—*In steamship Bavaria, from Southampton and Hamburg*—H. Ackemann, H. Hunzinger, lady and child; S. Schubert, M. Uhlmann, W. G. Buchaning, bearer of dispatches; F. Angle, Hubert Scheck, S. Frinkle and family, F. Arnous, F. Putzmann.

JULY 9.—*In steamship Parana, from Galway*—Messrs. Walter Durach, Edward Gorman, Henry Smith, Wm. Carson, John White, M. Daly, John Henlan, Master R. Sharp, and 164 steerage.

In ship Beaver, from Shanghai—Capt. E. C. Gardner, late of ship Intrepid; B. D. Hurd, first officer, E. C. Barry.

In bark Sophia, from St. Jago—John Cunningham, J. G. Carson, J. Rodgers, H. Mulholland, J. Beck, J. Entriken, Wm. Smith, M. Martis, L. Packel.

In brig Eliza, from Sagua—C. W. Fecks.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 37 | Sun sets.... 7 33 | Moon rises...10 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 19 | Gov. Island. 1 06 | Hell Gate.... 2 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 9.

Cleared.

Ships Aurora, Barker, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; A. Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Courier, Olmsted, Rio Janeiro, ——.

Barks J. Cobb, Staples, Bristol, R. P. Buck & Co.; Sophia Elizabeth, Vanderhoff, Cork and a market, Funch & Meincke; A. H. Badger, Means, Bordeaux, Moord & Henry.

Brigs Royalston, Robinson, Lisbon, W. Lancaster; Lilly Dale, Stephens, Hantsport, D. R. De Wolff; Tanner, Hodgkinson, Charleston, C. J. Contan & Son.

Schooners Mary and Susan, Albury, Harbor Island, ——; Neptune's Bride, Gillett, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Haxall, Winters, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; M. Nichols, Sawyer, Newburyport, Simpson & Clapp; Pleiades, Morrison, Windsor, P. I. Nevius & Son; S. L. Tilley, (Br.) ——, St. John, ——; Era, Mayo, Boston, master; Ida Del Torre, Flamer, Petersburg, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloops Gleaner, Coleman, New-Haven, master; Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br. screw,) Anderson, Liverpool June 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 67 steerage passengers to E. Cunard. June 26, passed ship Fidelia, bd. in. 27th, the City of Baltimore arr. at Queenstown; at 7:30 P. M. proceeded to Liverpool. 30th, passed ship Mediator, bd. E. July 4, the steamship Parana in co., bd. into St. Johns.

Steamship Bavaria, (Ham. screw,) Meier, Hamburg June 21, and Southampton 24th, with mdse and 427 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had strong westerly winds. June 24, lat. 49 02, lon. 10 04, passed Han. schr. Lohanna, bd. E.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre June 26 and Southampton 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Fox & McKenzie. Arr. off the Battery at 2:45 A. M.

Steamship Parana, (Br.,) Heenau, Galway June 29, via St. John, N. F., July 5, with passengers to order.

Steamship Florida, Nelson, New-Orleans July 1, with mdse. and passengers to order.

Steamship Chesapeake Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston, & Co.

Steamship Locust Point, French, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Cynosure, Harris, Liverpool June 2, with mdse. and 600 passengers to J. A. McGaw. Had light winds most of the passage. 3 deaths. Was towed into Quarantine last night by steamtug Achilles, where she anchored.

Ship Beaver, (of Boston,) Smith, Shanghai March 16, Woosing 18th, Angier April 10, with teas, &c., to H. P. Sturges & Co.

Ship Wm. B. Travis, Lincoln, Galveston 26 ds., with cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co.

Ship Volga, (of Boston,) Holm, from Cronstadt, and 35 ds. from Elsinore, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Bark Sebra Crooker, (of Boston,) Staples, Nuevitas 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co. The bark Henry Warren, from Cardiff, with coal, that went ashore at the mouth of the harbor will not be got off. She was being stripped when the S. C. sld.

Bark P. Pendleton, (of Searsport,) Stimpson, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Sophia (of Boston,) Hutchinson, St. Jago 19 ds., with sugar &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Anna Wellington, (of Bangor,) Jackson, Buenos Ayres May 20, and Montevideo 25th, hides, &c., to T. M. Mayhew & Co. June 30, lat. 28 32, lon. 68, spoke Thos. Ballett, from Philadelphia for Laguayra, 10 ds. out; had been becalmed for 4 ds. previously.

Brig King Brothers, Jackson, Zapote, Spanish Main, June 16, with mahogany, cedar, &c., to Peck & Church. Been 3 ds. N. of Cape May, with strong N. E. winds. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Noyes, St. Marks June 21, with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. weather and fog.

Brig Santiago, (Brem.,) Elsenbrook, Port-au Platt June 24, with tobacco, hides, &c., to Gelpecke, Keutgen & Reichelt. Had light winds most of the passage.

Brig Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Cooper, Port-au-Platt 11 ds., with hides, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Victory, (Br.,) English, Picton, N. S., 17 ds., with coal to Columbian Oil Co.

Brig Sarah Flagg, (Br., of Machias,) Rumball, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Eliza, (Dan.,) Smith, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Mora Bros, Navarro & Co.

Brig Mary Ellen, (Br.,) Sherdan, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Charles A. Heckscher, Stubbs, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to Peck & Church. When coming out of Jacksonville, struck on the Bar, and was obliged to throw over part of deck-load.

Schr. British Queen, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, N. P., 9 ds., with 2,030 dozen pineapples to J. Eneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Wm. Smith, Corrie, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to W. B. Scranton & Co.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Wicks, Virginia 5 ds., with lumber.

Schr. John D. Kinsey, Crawford, Mayaguez, P. R., June 23, with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schr. Martha Nickels, Sawyer, Rondout, with coal for Newburyport.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Augusta, (of Harrington,) Cole, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Advance, Leighton, Cherryfield 9 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Iris, Cook, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Dowley, Coners & Co.

Schr. J. W. Congdon, Williams, San Juan, Nic., 23 ds., with hides and wood to C. Durand.

WIND—During the day, S. W.

Sailed.

Ships John J. Boyd, for Liverpool; Chalisle, for New Orleans. Barks E. H. Yarrington, for Marseilles. Brig Wildman, (Dutch,) for London.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, July 9, sunset.—Two ships going up the Bay. No other vessels in sight bd. in. Wind moderate W. Weather clear. Ship J. J. Boyd is going out over the Bar.

HIGHLANDS, July 9, sunset.—No vessels in sight bound in. Wind moderate, W. Weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, July 9, sunset.—No vessels in sight bound in. Wind light, W. Weather clear.

BOSTON, July 9.—Arr. bark Czarina, Dwyer, from Cronstadt; brig Delhi, Cook, from Glasgow. Returned, brig Anglo-Saxon, hence for Africa, in distress, and leaking 400 strokes hourly. Off Highland Light, ship Mary Merrill, from Matanzas; bark Delphos, from New-Orleans; brig Billow and schr. S. H. Sears, from Eleuthera.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 6.—Arr. ships Marathon, from Bordeaux; Chas. Sprague, from Cardiff; J. Webster, from Liverpool; Forest City, from Boston; Geo. Green, from Mobile; Augustus, from New-York; bark Horace, from Richmond. The steamship De Soto, from Havana 3d, is detained below for 18 hours quarantine. She reports an earthquake at Santiago.

Spoken, &c.

Anna Kimball—bark, bd. W., was signalized June 24, lat. 41 55, lon. 43.

Elizabeth Rose—Br. ship, bd. E., was signalized July 1, lat. 49 09, lon. 57 30.

Globe—whaleship, June 2, off St. Helena.

H. Means—brig, for Cape Henry, July 6, lat. 38 20, lon. 73 45.

Henry Hill—bark, strg. S. E., was signalized July 5, lat. 42 20, lon. 64 46.

J. R. Salters—whaling schr., of Provincetown, 4 mos. out, with 70 bbls. oil, June 24, lat. 26 30, lon. 87 30.

Kathadin—brig, strg. E., was signalized June 25, lat. 41, lon. 48 27.

Lucretia—brig, from Belfast for Barbados, July 1, lat. 29, lon. 70 58.

Owego—ship, Stevens, from Liverpool for New-York, was signalized July 5, lat. 47 50, lon. 11.

Rockingham Melcher—from Sunderland for New-York, was signalized July 3, lat. 41 17, lon. 59 41.

St. James—ship, from Bombay for London, May 19, off the Cape of Good Hope.

July 7, 20 miles S. S. E. from Barnegat, brig Isola, from Havana for Portland. Same day, brig Wm. S. Dresser, from Savannah, with a cargo of pitch pine lumber, bd. to St. Johns, will all hands, except the captain, sick of fever. The cook had died the day previous, and two of the seamen were not expected to live; wanted no assistance.—(By pilot-boat James Avery, No. 9.)

Foreign Ports.

At Maragua, P. R., June 23, bark Cordelia Roberts, for Philadelphia, ldg., to sail 25th; brigs Nuevitas, for New-Haven, ldg.; Open Sea, from Georgetown, S. C., dischg., would load for New-York; Br. schr. Retriever, of St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, ldg., to sail in a few ds.

At Port-au-Platt, June 24, Br. brig Lady Chapman, for New-York, ldg.

At Nuevitas, June 26, brig Machias, Shoppy, hence, just arr.; and others as before reported.

[PER STEAMER PALESTINE.]

Arrived at Liverpool—Resolute, Henry Clay, Guy Mannering, and Yorkshire, from New-York; Empire, E. Greely, and William Singer, from New Orleans; Minnesota, from Mobile; Caroline, from Savannah; Tuscarora, from Philadelphia; Walton and Petrel, fm. Galveston; Highland Chief, fm. Apalachicola.

Arrived at Queenstown—M. J. Colcord, from New-York; Dispatch, Richmond.

Spoken 27th, 20 miles southeast of the Lizard, ship Rhine, of New-York.

Arrived from New-York—Glenlutta, at Helvoet; Amazon at Plymouth; J. Fyfe, in the Clyde; Orion, R. L. Lane, Fidelia and R. S. Ely, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Lucinda, J. Trucks and Mortmorency, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—Albert Gallatin and Victor Emanuel, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—Alexander, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Galveston—R. K. Milam, and S. Gildersleeve, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Apalachicola—Rotundo, at Liverpool.

Arrived at Queenstown—June 26, Amazonian, St. Johns; Premier, do.; Black Duck, Philadelphia; 27th, Charol, Baltimore; Eola, New-Orleans; Harvest Moon, New-York; Caberfeigh, Baltimore; Maria Adelaide, New-York; Clementine, New-Orleans. Off the port, 27th, Margaretta, St. Johns.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AS GARDENER, &c.—AN ACTIVE AND RESPECTABLE single young man wants employment; would like to go to some respectable place in the country; is well acquainted with gardening, driving, and the care of stock. Satisfactory references from late employers. A note to J. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, jellies, ice creams, game and fancy dishes; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN ENGAGEMENT AS double entry book-keeper wanted by the advertiser, aged 30; has had ten years' practical experience as book-keeper, cashier, &c.; very satisfactory City references can be given; expectations moderate. Address M. A., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman and groom; has good references from his last employer; has no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Address J. A., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A CAPABLE WOMAN to do the general housework of a small private family; must be a good laundress and good plain cook, and have good recommendation. Apply at No. 148 West Houston-st., corner of Macdougal.